Pittsburgh Weekly Gazette.

VOL. LIX. FRIDAY MORNING AUGUST 2, 1844. NO. 46.

PITTSBURGH—JULY 26, 1844

Birney and Polk.

These men are the candidates of the ultras of the present day. Polk is the candidate of the ultra slaveholding power, of men who consider slavery a blessing, and who are willing even to dissolve the Union for its perpetuation. Mr. Birney is the candidate of a party who consider slavery the sum and substance, or at least the root, of all the evils which afflict the country, entirely forgettin that some of the countries in which slavery does not exist are the wo st governed countries in the world, and oppressed with almost innumerable evils. One would suppose that these two parties, the very antipodes of each other, would manifest the utmost repugnance each to the other, and that we should see that repugnance manifested on every suitable occasion.—But what is the fact. Why the extremes have met, and we see quite a bond of sympathy existing between them. Take up a Liberty paper, and you will find it filled from one end to the other with abuse of the Whig party, and misrepresentation of their candidates and principles, with scarcely a syllable concerning Polk or Locofocoism. Take upa Locofoco paper, and the same is true. Whigs and Whig principles abused, and Liberty men dealt quite lovingly with.

Now why is this? Because these ultras know they never can succeed until they destroy the conservative party of the country. The Whig party is the true conservative influence which sustains and preserves the country in being. It is the party for the country, for the constitution, for law, for order, for justice, for the greatest good to the whole number. It does not approach an evil with the reckless determination to pluck it up at the hazard of destroying all, both bad and good, in indiscrimmate ruin. There are no disunionists, for instance, in this party, while they are to be found in both of the ultra parties. These ultra men on both extremes sympathize with each other in this fellow feeling of ultraism and in opposition to Whig principles. Let the Conservative, the Whig party, once be destroyed, and these ultraists will fall at each other tooth and nail, and the war will be one of bitter extermination.

☞A correspondent, who signs himself "Jefferson," complains of the course of the Post in publishing "long articles of the most inflammatory and slanderous character against the friends of the Bible," and that the readers of that paper, are "almost weekly taxed with matter foreign to the character of a political paper" and that the "Protestant reader of that paper" is "compelled to receive into his family Popish matter foreign to a political Journal." All we can say to "Jefferson" is, if Protestants do not like such "Popish matter" they should not patronize the Post. We do not see as we can mend the matter by publishing his communication. We will gratify "Jefferson," however, who seems to be a worthy Locofoco, but a Protestant, by noticing one thing he refers to. He says some late letters, in the Post, hailing from Philadelphia, do injury to the character of the Rev. Dr. Durbin.—"Jefferson" says:

"I have a personal knowledge of the '*Modern Traveler*,' the Rev J. Durbin. A more firm and unwavering *Protestant* lives not—opposed to all the high pretences and arrogant assumptions of Popery, and it derogates nothing from his character, by saying he is an unbiased and impartial writer; while the undersigned from his knowledge of the '*tourist*' believes he is not in the least, tinctured with Popery. This he thinks it due to Professor Durbin as some have been inclined to believe and disseminate that he leaned towards the fallen and depraved Church. If all Protestants were as zealous in spreading abroad Scriptural holiness as this learned Divine, *Modern Babylon* would fall never to rise."

OHIO.—The indomitable Whigs of Ohio are laboring in the good cause with might and main.—They are to hold a Grand Mass Meeting, for Central Ohio, at Mount Vernon, on Saturday; the 17th of August, when they expect to have 30,000 Whigs in Council.

INDIANA.—This Harrison state is wide awake, and promises an overwhelming majority for Clay and Frelinghuysen in November. They held a glorious meeting in Dearborn county, on the 19th inst., at Wilmington. Between 4 and 5000 Whigs were present, and were addressed by Tom Corwin, of Ohio, in his usually eloquent manner.

WHO ARE FOR THE TARIFF.—The Hon. D. Tod, Locofoco candidate for Governor in Ohio is stumping the State, and speaking for himself and Mr. Polk, and against Mr. Clay and the Tariff. He addressed his party in Ravenna, on the 14th of June, and in the course of his speech, uttered the following characteristic sentiment:

"It is for its inequality and injustice that the Democratic party denounce the present tariff as an odious law—as 'the black tariff,' and *I trust in God they will continue to denounce it, until that odious law is repealed.*"

The Delaware Division of the Pennsylvania Canal is to be offered for sale at the Exchange, in Philadelphia, on the fifth day of August next.

MR. CLAY AND SLAVERY.

The extract below is published in some of the Polk papers at the South for the purpose of injuring Mr. Clay. Such noble opposition and hatred to slavery, as a great *evil*, does not suit the Calhoun and M'Duffie school, who consider slavery a *blessing*. That Mr. Clay is no friend to slavery is evident from this extract, and from various other proofs given through a long public life. He is opposed to immediate emancipation we admit, and it may be, to any emancipation under present circumstances: but this is not because he loves slavery or desires its continuance; but because he considers the *cure* of slavery by emancipation would be worse than the *evil*. Admit, even, he is wrong in this, yet his opposition to slavery and love of liberty to all men is none the less:

"I am, Mr. President, no friend to slavery. The Searcher of all hearts knows that every pulsation of mine beats high and strong in the cause of civil liberty. Wherever it is safe and practicable, I desire to see every portion of the human family in the enjoyment of it. But I prefer the liberty of my own country to that of any other people; and the liberty of my own race to that of any other race. The liberty of the descendants of Africa in the United States, is incompatible with the safety and liberty of the European descendants. Their Slavery forms an exception, an exception resulting from a stern and inexorable necessity—to the general liberty in the United States. We did not originate nor are we responsible for this necessity. Their liberty, if it were possible, could only be established by violating the incontestable powers of the States, and subverting the Union. And beneath the ruins of the Union would be buried sooner or later the liberty of both races.—*Speech of H. Clay on a petition to the Senate against the Abolition of Slavery in the Dist. of Columbia, Jan.* 14, 1839.

MR. BIRNEY AND CHARLES.

The case of Mr. Birney and his slave Charles is attracting very considerable attention. The Ravenna (O.) Star, publishes Mr. Mitchell's letter, and Mr. Birney's statement, and then adds the following observations:

The facts alledged by Mr. Mitchell, it will be seen, *are fully admitted*. In extenuation, Mr. Birney pleads:—

(1) That he bought the slave at his own request;
(2) That he made a bargain to emancipate him conditionally;
(3) That the slave was lazy, provoking, &c.;
(4) That he sold him at less than cost;
(5) That the sale was a literal execution of an arrangement to which the slave had assented;
(6) That he endeavered to re purchase, with a view to emancipating;
(7) That most persons would probably have acted as he did.

The editor of the Liberty Herald regards this as "a justification." Mr. Birney after stating all these things, declares that he "does not seek to justify it."

In view of the facts alledged and admitted, it is hardly uncharitable to say that Mr. Birney's deed of emancipation to the six slaves, while he retained and subsequently sold the seventh for a large sum, seems to be nearly in the same spirit with which Ananias brought *a part* of the price of his possessions and laid it at the apostle's feet.

That Mr. Birney's conscience became subsequently more tender upon on the subject, we are glad to believe from the statements at the close of the extract.

Lancaster County.

The "Old Guard," as well as her sister Allegheny, is all on fire for Clay and the Tariff, and in opposition to "Polk and Texas." The Lancaster Union says everything betokens a tremendous majority for Clay, Frelinghuysen and Markle in that county. It declares "it is our firm conviction that *more than nineteen twentieths* of the Antimasons of Lancaster county will give Mr. Clay and the principles of the great Whig party a warm and efficient support.—This opinion, all who now doubt it, will find more than sustained by the coming elections, and to that test we with confidence appeal. For every Antimason who has left us *we can count a recruit from the other party.*"

The Union, also, in relation to a remark of the "Pennsylvanian," stating that Mr. Clay was an enemy of Antimasonic principles, says:

"What falsehood, then, to assert that he is the 'boldest enemy of their principles!' But *twenty years ago* Mr. Clay was a Mason. Jas. K. Polk *is one now*, and George M. Dallas is known to be a *Royal Arch Mason*. According to the Pennsylvanian, Antimasons cannot support Mr. Clay who left the masonic institution twenty years ago, and who is not, therefore, now a Mason, without a "violation of all consistency," yet it would be perfectly consistent for them to support *two of the highest masons* in the United States, and who are also the 'boldest enemies of all their other principles!" The Antimasons of Lancaster county must indeed be hard put to it if they should go to the Pennsylvanian to learn their duty, and to take lessons on *consistency*! But that paper will find that they consider themselves quite able to think and act for themselves without any of its dictation, whatever may be the case with some of its own party."

GOOD NEWS FROM VIRGINIA.

Extract of a letter from Wheeling to the editor of the Richmond Whig:

"The changes in this county are great, and the finest spirit pervades the Whig party. Do as I know you can in the East; do as well as you did in 1840, and Virginia will be ours by thousands. I hope you have not fallen back while we in the West are every day going ahead. I hear from the counties of Mason, Kenhawa, Jackson, &c. that the Whig vote will be greatly increased, and that Clay will outrun Harrison!"

NORTH CAROLINA.

A letter to the editors of the National Intelligencer, from a subscriber in North Carolina, under date of July 11th, says—"In the *Old North State*, where every thing is going well, we shall certainly elect our Governor by a large majority, regain the House of Commons, and probably the Senate of the State. The Locos are more bitter and are using greater exertions than I ever knew them. They are met by our friends at all points, and frequently met with overwhelming defeat, as did General Saunders, at Greenville, on his encounter with Mr Stanley."

The Texas Hobby a Failure.

Despair is entering the Locofoco ranks at the failure of the Texas hobby. The New York Evening Post, the ablest and most respectable and candid Locofoco paper in the country, viewing the miserable success which has attended the annexation project in Louisiana, which was looked upon as the strong hold of its popularity, the battle ground where its first victory was to be won, gives utterance to its emotion in a well written article, upon "Louisiana Politics," from which we extract a paragraph or two to show its tone and temper.

"LOUISIANA POLITICS.—On looking over the returns of the Louisiana elections, as far as they have been received, it it impossible to avoid the conclusion that the make weight of the Texas question, by which it was expected to carry the state in favor of the democratic ticket, has not had the effect which many anticipated. The Whigs, it is true, have nothing to boast of; but they who thought that the Texas question would carry all before it, are disappointed.

"If any of the Southern states are interested in the Texas question, it is Louisiana, which borders on the new republic. It was the fear that Texas might put an end to slavery within her limits, which awakened the impatient desire in the south, to see her annexed to our confederacy. The inconvenience of having an asylum close at hand for fugitive slaves would, in that case, be principally felt by Louisiana. If therefore we could have expected that the nomination of a democratic candidate for the Presidency friendly to the annexation of Texas would have had an effect upon the vote of any state in the Union, it would have been the vote of Louisiana, particularly as a candidate hostile to annexation is nominated on the o her side, and the entire whig party have taken a decided stand against the measure. One might have looked, unless the zeal in favor of annexation had been grossly exaggerated, to see Louisiana taking up the democratic ticket with an enthusiasm which no ties of party attachment could restrain, and bearing it into place upon the flood-tide of a triumphant majority. What, however, is the actual result? The elections to the legislature, show that the two parties in that state are almost evenly balanced, and the journals are laboring to make it appear, each that its own side has gained the advantage.

It is worth while to enquire into the causes of this result. In the first place, it is pretty clear that the zeal for annexing Texas to this country, which prevails in the southern portion of the Union, is by no means so vehement as has been represented. A great deal of it has consisted in mere noise. The friends of Mr. Tyler, the office holders, affected great interest in the matter because it was expected of them by their patrions in the administration. The enemies of Mr. Van Buren expressed the same zeal, because they saw it might be used to preclude him from the nomination. The speculators in Texas lands, joined in to swell the clamor, because they expected to meet with a better sale for their lands, whenever they should come under the Government of the United States. Meantime; the doubts and misgivings concerning the measure, which many must have felt—for in this queston of the annexation of Texas, considered in its effect up on the interests of the Southern states, much may be said on both sides—remained unexpressed. Doubt and reluctance never make half the noise that is made by political and personal interest. The result of the election shows that a large portion of the people of Louisiana are not friendly to the immediate annexation of Texas.

Texas, as an eastern cotemporary well remarks, will prove a mill stone about the neck of struggling Locofocoism, and it cannot buffet the wave of a popular feeling on this subject. While Mr. Benton is thundering against the treasonable disorganizers, in the Senate, and the *Evening Post* is throwing its javelins into the head and front of the Texan idol, from its columns, day after day, there can be no hope of party unanimity, on that side of the political battle ground. Meantime the people, the hosts who wish to preserve the honor and integrity of the nation, and who are unwilling to shoulder a debt of a score of millions and more, will send out the voice of indignation, trumpet-tongued, against the Catalines who are plotting disunion, and conspiring for a new confederacy.

THE SOUTHERN CONVENTION, as proposed by its contrivers, does not seem to meet with general concurrence at the south. Whether at Richmond or at Nashville—whether as a sectional gathering or as a general one—the project is regarded dubiously by the most considerate of the Southern people. And therein they show their good sense. A communication in the Savanah Republica speaks thus:

TO THE PLANTERS OF SOUTH CAROLINA:—To those who own their property and live on its income, revolution promises nothing but loss and ruin. To men of desparate fortunes, every change must be for the better. To live on the spoils of civil war is better than the hopeless task of retrieving a ruined fortune by steady industry. At present your negroes are at work peaceably, and you are summoned to a Southern Convention—for what? To extort "new guarantees" from the other States—paper ones of course. This will lead to a Northern Convention, which will also want to abolish slave representation. The North is as much authorised to convene as the South.—Then comes a General Convention, loosed from all constitutional ties; and, like the Methodist Convention, it will end in separation.—Then comes Texas with a war with Mexico and Abolition England—with the United States they would *negotiate*—with the disunited slave states they would fight. We shall then get Mexico, England and the states of the North and West all on us at once, and exasperated by crimination and recrimination.—In this confusion and ruin, men of desparate fortunes will at least be as well off as the rest—men of actual property will be ruined. Hasten, then, to Richmond, and elect ———, President of the Convention, and get new guarantees! Why, have we not all history to tell us a National Convention engenders revolution? It never meets until the fever of revolution is fairly set in. A Convention is never peaceable when called for political purposes. The South can never get more *paper* guarantees.—She may lose by a Convention what she has already. Guarantess against fanatical meetings and impotent denunciations are hopeless and powerless—so are they against ecclesiastical discords. Our political Union is safe so long as the people are left to the Constitution as it is. When that is violated, no convention can heal it.

WHIG DOCTRINE.

PROTECTION TO AMERICAN MANUAL LABOR.—We give below an extract from a speech made at Buffalo, by Daniel Webster, in the year 1833, in reply to an address made to him by the manufacturers and mechanics of that city. It is an admirable exposition of Whig principles, so far as the tariff is concerned, and presents a singular contrast to the doctrine maintained by Messrs. Polk, Dallas, and their supporters.

"My sentiments, gentlemen, on the Tariff question are generally known. In my opinion a just and leading object in the whole system is the ENCOURAGEMENT AND PROTECTION OF AMERICAN MANUAL LABOR. I confess that every day's experience convinces me more and more of the high propriety of regarding this object. Our Government is made for all, not for a few. Its object is to promote the greatest good of the whole; and this ought to be kept constantly in view, in its administration. The far greater number of those who maintain the Government belong to what may be called the industrial or productive clases of the community. With us labor is not depressed, ignorant, and unintelligent. On the contrary, it is active, spirited, enterprising, seeking its own rewards, and laying up for its own competence and its own support. The motive to labor is the great stimulus to our society; and no system is wise or just which does not afford this stimulus as far as it may. THE PROTECTION OF AMERICAN LABOR AGAINST THE INJURIOUS COMPETITION OF FOREIGN LABOR, so far at least as respects general handicraft productions, is known historically to have been one end designed to have been obtained by establishing the Constitution; and the constitutional power to accomplish it ought never to be surrendered or compromised in any degree."

REPORTED LOSS OF THE BRITISH STEAMER TAY.—Capt. Benthall, of the brig Midas, at Baltimore on 22d inst., in the short run of *six* days from Havana, reports that the U. S. brig Lawrence arrived at Havana the evening before he sailed, bringing intelligence of the probable loss of the British Royal Mail Steampacket Tay, which went ashore on Colorado Reef, on the 8th inst.—She was from England, with the mail and passengers, bound to the West Indies and Mexico. Immediately upon hearing of the news, assistance was despatched by the authorities of Havana.

The Jamaica Times of the 22d June has the following:

"By accounts received from Panama up to the 8th instant we regret to learn that Commodore Dallas, of the American Navy, was lying dangerously ill at Callao, and little hopes entertained of his recovery."

Consumptives.

Dr. Wilson, a highly respectable physician, of Jackson, Miss., who has been in a deep decline for some time past, after visiting Cuba, Jamaica, and other West India Islands, and various parts of South America, gives it as his opinion that the island of Curacoa is the place for the consumptive. It is in 12 degrees north latitude and 66 degrees west longitude, lying in the course of the trade winds, which vary from N. E. to S. E., from which points the breeze is always soft and refreshing. He arrived there on the 1st of February and remained until the 6th of April, during which time the thermometer stood at its lowest point 79 degrees, and the highest 83, the usual change in twenty-four hours not exceeding three degrees, a change not felt by the most delicate constitution. In Cuba, particularly, the Doctor's health rapidly declined, the climate being excessively variable; but the mild and uniform temperature of Curacoa entirely restored him.

A VILE AUTHORESS.—Mr. Walsh, in one of his letters, says—"If authority were given me to commit to solitary confinement, for an indefinite period, with no other manual than the Bible, the woman I deemed the most maleficent and culpable on the globe, I should unhesitatingly take Madame GEORGE SAND. We might have trom her a *Life in a Penitentiary Cell*, which would serve as some retribution and atonement for the immeasurable depravity every day produced by her works."

The New York Aurora says,—"One of the great evils existing in this city, causing an entrance into it to be dreaded by all strangers unacquainted with the various traps set to catch them, is the employment of keepers of notoriously infamous houses of cab n en and hack-drivers, who pick up victims and carry them to the dens of the master spirits, where they are plundered of their all, receiving for their services either a regular compensation or a share of profits. The existence of the system has long been known, but no active measures appear to have been adopted to break it up."

For the Gazette & Advertiser.

MR. WHITE:—You will much oblige me by saying, that the Uniontown Democrat is entirely misinformed as to the purport of my remarks on the subject of the Tariff, in a speech recently made by me in Uniontown. I did not admit that Mr Polk is opposed to the Tariff; but on the contrary endeavored to show, that the Tariff would be in no danger, in the event of the success of the Democratic party in electing Mr. Polk.

As you copied the article from the Uniontown Democrat, I hope you will think it proper to insert the above.

I am, very respectfully,
WALTER H. LOWRIE.
July 26, 1844.

SUE AND HIS PUBLISHERS.—The new novel of the Wandering Jew, by the French author, Eugene Sue, was commenced in the Paris Constitutionnel on the 25th ult. A Paris correspondent of the Boston Atlas says—"In addition to the 250,000 francs, which the publishers pay him for inserting it in their paper, he has received 110,000 francs from a bookseller for the copyright for the next ten years. Unluckily for him he made an agreement some years since, with another publishing house by which he bound himself to sell them his future publications for 50,000 francs each, and in case he sold any to others, he was to forfeit 30,000 francs each. So Messrs. Bethune will reap $6,000 from the Wandering Jew."

FROM THE AFRICAN COAST.

The following is an interesting extract of a letter received in Boston, dated on board U S. Ship Saratoga, Island of St. Thomas, coast of Africa, May 24, 1844:

"At Accra, we took on board a Missionary, Rev. Mr Bushnell, late of Lane Seminary in Cincinnati. He is bound for the mouth of the Gaboon, a large river near the equinoctial line. He is an excellent man—but his life has already been jeoparded by an attack of fever—yet he has been dealt with more mercifully than two of his condjutors and friends in the same holy work, whose bodies are now interred at Cape Palmas.

For ten days and more we were beset by such calms and squalls, such rains and awful lightning and thunder, that the captain had almost resolved to turn back. But at last we are here, and anchored some three miles off the shore, and about twenty-five miles only from the famous line, the Equator—and yet, far from being burned up under a continued sun, and exhausted by droughts, we are enjoying better than usual health for the coast. The loveliest island that I ever saw lies before us—'tis the very picture that I have imagined of the happy land, where Paul and Virginia once loved to stroll, hand in hand. Indeed, the description is almost identical. Here are the large cocoa nut groves, which, as one of us said the other day, if exhibited at home, would draw thousands of daily visiters, even if they had their dollar ticket to buy. Here are prairies of rich grass, six or eight feet high. Here are woods of the coffee plant, and forests green throught the year—beautiful little hillocks, where you wish you could put a cottage, and from its windows see the whole ocean—and there are high mountains, away back, whose tops are grey with clouds, and sides look black with the immensity of vegetation. When I at last got ashore, I wandered along the beaches for miles, and loaded myself with shells, which in variety and beauty exceeded all the places I have been in.

* * * *

I have now a very sad, a horrible thing to relate—an accident which happened about two hours ago. The captain's gig was just rounding to by our quarter, when the coxswain, by straining upon the tiller too hard, broke it and he fell overboard. At the cry of "man overboard," I jumped on deck, and saw him rise and swim towards the ship. In a few seconds more he suddenly disappeared under water—the fins and tail of a huge shark were then raised above, and splashing for a few moments only, left the surface again clear! I saw nothing but a crimson stain of blood, and a hat floating at a short distance. Not a cry was uttered, it was so sudden. Again the splashing of the shark occurred, another was seen to seize the hat—two boats reached the spot, but too late—scores of fish were leaping about for the torn pieces of the poor sailor. The Captain and many others were all spectators of the whole dreadful scene, and yet we could render no assistance."

AN INNOCENT MAN HUNG BY A MOB.—Under this caption, the Paris (Mo.) Mercury, narrates some curious particulars connected with MOB LAW. Some years since, Mr James Barnes, son of Aquilla Barnes, of Missouri, was hung by a mob in Arkansas, because he was suspected of having murdered the "Wright family" in one of the counties of that State.—Barnes to the very last asserted his innocence, but the mob were inexorable and he was hung by them. It now appears from statements in the Van Buren (Ark.) Intelligencer, that the real murderers have been found, and are in confinement at Fayetteville, in that State.—There are three of them, by the names of Star and Reese, and they are said to have frequently boasted of their crime: they will be convicted it is said, on the testimony of many witnesses to these confessions. But their conviction will not restore the innocent man to life, nor save his murderers from the stings of remorse for so cruel an act.

The editor of the Mercury says that the news of Barnes' innocence is truly gratifying to him. "for we personally knew Aquilla Barnes, and the Barnes family, twenty-six years ago, at Old Franklin, Howard county, Mo. His father, grandfather, and uncles, were men of high standing and respectability, many of them exemplary members of the church of Jesus Christ. How painful it must have been to his father and mother, the wife of his bosom, with her helpless babes, and his relatives, to be thus deprived of his society; and to think, too, that a mob hung him without judge or jury, under the charge of murder—thus blasting his fame, and putting a stain upon his poor little children, his unoffending wife, his aged father and mother, together with his brothers and sisters, his friends and relatives."—*St Louis Rep. July* 17.

A SONG FOR THE WHIGS.

"The idea of the following song" says its author, in communicating it to us, "is taken from Mr. Clayton's speech at Canton, a week or two ago, that the surviving Revolutionary Soldiers are CLAY MEN—all of them. Certainly, they are entirely so, as far as their knowledge extends."

In the times of the Revolution,
While yet the land was young;
Heavy the lot of the hardy few,
But the will was stout and strong.
Of those who fought with WASHINGTON,
On fields with their blood they dyed;
All *true* men *like you, men,*
Remember them with pride.

At daybreak at old Trenton:
On Monmouth's sandy plain;
In the swamps of the yellow Santee;
On the waves of old Champlain,
Fought the Whigs of the Revolution,
With hearts unchanging still;
And *we* men, if free men,
So we must fight—*we will.*

And *some* of these men remain, boys,
Through all that sturdy storm;
Bent and worn out and urged,
But hearts still young and warm:
They should know what are true principles,
These men with locks of gray;
There are *few* men but *true* men,
And they vote with us to-day.

Honor the gray-haired aged,
The old true-hearted brave;
Theirs be a free and peaceful death,
And a free and quiet grave:
And still we'll protect the principles
For which they toiled so long,
The Whigs of the Revolution,
Who fought when the land was young.

PITTSBURGH, JULY 27, 1844.

PENNSYLVANIA INTERESTS.

No state in the Union has more at stake in the approaching fall elections than the time-honored, but sadly mis-governed old Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Let us enumerate a few of the questions to be decided which deeply affect her present and p ospective welfare. And first,

The Sale of the Main Line of the Public Works.

By an act of the last Legislature the decision of this question is left to the people in October. From the discussion had on the subject, last winter, our readers have learned that these works have, so far, proved a burden to the state, never having yet yielded anything over the cost of the repairs towards defraying the interest of their construction. This fact, taken in connection with their general bad management, and the political corruption and influence of which they are the source, has led to a desire among a great portion of the people, that they *be sold*, and the proceeds be appropriated to the reduction of the state debt. It is believed they could now be sold for more than the half of our indebtedness, and thus relieve us of the largest part of a burden dragging us to the earth, and ruining our character in the eyes of the civilized world.—Every patriotic Pennsylvanian should therefore vote for the *sale of the main line of the public works*—Another measure necessary to the welfare of our suffering Commonwealth, and to relieve the people from the heavy burdens of taxation, is

The Distribution of the Proceeds of the Public Lands.

In this matter Pennsylvania has a deep and vital interest. The proceeds of the lands are not *necessary* to the General Government, while to the debt-burdened states, and to Pennsylvania in particular, they would prove an almost incalculable source of relief. If the Maine Line was sold for $20,000,000, or more, and we had our share of the proceeds of the lands, with which to form a sinking fund for the balance, of our debts we should certainly be relieved from the burdens of oppressive taxation, and Pennsylvanians could again lift up their heads in foreign lands, and not have the word "repudiation" hissed in their ears. But the Distribution of the Lands cannot be secured but by voting for Mr. Clay. If he is elected, this object so necessary for the happiness and honor of Pennsylvania will be secured. Let every true Pennsylvanian then vote for Clay and Distribution. But there is still another interest, absolutely necessary to the welfare of Pennsylvania; we mean,

The Tariff Law of 1842.

Where is the Pennsylvanian, whether farmer, manufacturer, mechanic or merchant, who has not felt the blessings flowing from the Tariff Law of 1842? It is of the utmost importance, then, to every Pennsylvanian that this law should be maintained in being. Without this, all efforts to save our old Commonwealth from financial ruin will be unavailing. Does any one suppose we shall be able to pay our heavy taxes and reanimate our almost ruined credit without a tariff? Surely no sane man can. To preserve the tariff we must elect Henry Clay. This is as certain as any act future can be pronounced so. James K. Polk, the Locofoco candidate for President, has declared himself *opposed to this Tariff*, and *in favor of its repeal*, and if he is elected all the immense power of the Government will be exerted to accomplish that object. If James K. Polk is elected President, the tariff of 1842 is certain to be repealed, and its place occupied by a Revenue Tariff, affording no adequate protection, and Pennsylvania will be ruined. Every true Pennsylvanian who regards her prosperity will then vote for Mr. Clay. Another object, dear to every true Pennsylvanian heart, is to

Save the State from Repudiation.

To do this, it is necessary to accomplish the above objects. No man in his senses supposes we can meet the interest on $40,000,000 of debt, while the works themselves, through bad management, will not pay more, or but little more, than their own repairs; and while we are defrauded of our rightful interest in the lands, and our prosperity struck down to the dust by the repeal of the tariff. If Pennsylvanians, then, wish to save their State from disgrace and dishonor, from the crushing stain of *repudiation*, they must vote for *Markle and the sale of the works*, in October, and for *Clay and Distribution and the Tariff*, in November. A word to the wise is sufficient.

The Louisiana Election Settled.

The New Orlean Bee of the 16th inst., states that Morse (Loco) has been elected to Congress in the 4th district, by a small majority, and the Legislature stands as follows.—The Senate stands: 8 Whigs, 3 locofocos—Mr. Morse's election to Congress having created a vacancy in that body.—In the House there are 34 whigs and 26 locofocos. Whig majority on joint ballot, EIGHT. Glory enough for one day.

The Bee says:

What awful changes the Texas question has produced in Louisiana. Several parishes in the 4th Congressional district directly borders upon Texas, and at the recent election the Whigs cut down the locofoco majority of last year 400 votes. Certainly this Texas question does occasion wonderful changes, but they seem to be from Locofocoism to Whiggery.

A letter from Louisiana, of July 12, in the National Intelligencer, says:

"There is here a complete intermission of the Texas fever; and I do not believe that all the political charlatans in the United States can produce, by their nostrums, another paroxysm. The flood of light which has been thrown upon the Texas question by its discussion in the Senate, has induced the people to examine and judge of the question for themselves; and the consequence has been a wonderful re-action here in public opinion in regard to annexation. In New Orleans, and perhaps on the borders of Texas, the land-jobbers and the scrip holders may be able to produce a little excitement, from time to time, between now and the Presidential election; but I doubt very much whether, in any other portion of the State, even a meeting in favor of immediate annexation could be drummed up by the leaders of the Democracy."

THE TRUTH HIT UPON.—The New York Plebeian, the organ of Mr. Polk in New York, and a most violent partisan of that gentleman, speaking of Mr. Clay's Tariff sentiments, says: "If we had the privilege of defining the position of Mr. Clay on the Tariff, and he was compelled to adhere to that position, we would give him that which the Protectionists of the North and East are anxious he should assume—that is *in favor of the present Tariff*."

This is correct; Mr. Clay is in favor of the present tariff. The opinions of Mr. Polk, on the same question, are also stated by the Plebeian, and its position renders its assertion concerning Mr. Polk of very considerable authority. It says: "The opinions of Gov. Polk do not require to be changed to meet contingencies. Whether the present Tariff brings $10,000,000 or $50,000,000 annually, HE IS OPPOSED TO IT."

The New York Tribune, in reference to this declaration, remarks—"To this distinct and unequivocal definition of the position of Mr. Polk upon the Tariff, by his accredited organ in New York we call the attention of the Country. The game of deception on this point has been carried to the most shameful lengths in Vermont, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and parts of our own State. Mr. Polk has in many instances been boldly proclaimed as the *advocate* of the present Tariff, while Mr Clay was declared to be *opposed* to it! But the deep-rooted, unquenchable hatred of Locofocism for the Tariff and Protection is breaking forth, and we call upon our friends everywhere to aid the effort of the Plebeian to place Mr. Polk before the country *as he is* upon this vital question.

☞JAMES G. BIRNEY, the Liberty candidate for President, in reply to a letter from Dayton, has avowed himself in favor of the Naturalization laws as they now stand, and against the reform desired by the American Republican party.

VOTE ON THE MICHIGAN.

On Tuesday of last week the following vote was taken on the steamer Michigan. It was overlooked till yesterday. These steamboat votes have been so uniformly in favor of Clay we have considered it hardly necessary to publish them—however "straws show" &c.

Henry Clay,	20 gentlemen.	15 Ladies.
J. K. Polk,	5	"
J. G. Birney,	2	"
Undivided,	4	"

Total for Clay 35, or 5 majority over Polk.

TENNESSEE.—A grand Mass Convention of the Whigs of the Union is to be held at Nashville, Tennessee, on the 21st of next month. The editor of the Banner says it will be the largest gathering of American freemen that has ever assembled West of the Alleghenies. "Not only thousands and tens of thousands of the Whigs of our own gallant State," he adds, "are preparing to be here, but vast numbers of the Whigs of the adjoining States and of the whole Union are making known their intentions to be with us on that occasion. The intelligence that is brought to us by every mail, from every quarter, gives full assurance that the Convention of the 21st of August, 1844, will far outstrip, in numbers, even the memorable Convention of the 17th of August, 1840." A large number of distinguished Whig statesmen and orators have been invited to be present. Invitations have also been extended to sixteen Whig military and uniform companies in Tennessee.

ROLLING MILLS DESTROYED.—The Harrisburgh Telegraph says, we learn with regret that the extensive rolling mill and nail factory of Mr. Pratt, in Cumberland county, a short distance above Harrisburgh, on the Conedoguinet creek, was totally destroyed by fire on Sunday morning, at 4 o'clock, A. M.; the fire supposed to have been communicated by an incendiary. A considerable number of poor people are thrown out of employment by this catastrophe. We are informed that the works were partially insured.

The New York Express of the 22d says—The receipts at the Custom House in this city continue on the same large scale we have before noticed. Yesterday's receipts are the largest ever collected in this city since the formation of the Government, amounting to upwards of $241,000, which is an increase of $50,000 over the largest day's receipts previous. This amount is nearly one half of the total collections at Philadelphia to the first quarter of the year.

Duties received at the Philadelphia Custom House:

Total for quarter ending March 31, 1844	$500,035 98
Estimated amount of quarter ending 30th June, 1844	1,000,500 00
Total	$1,500,535 98

The following from the Albany Argus shows the amount of tolls received on all the New York State Canals, viz:

To 14th July, 1844, being the first 89 days of navigation	$992,917 00
To 14th July, 1843, being the first 75 days of navigation	719,570 00
Increase	$273,347 00

Of this increase there is, on merchandize from tide water,

At Albany and West Troy	$79,006 00
On products from Western States:	
At Buffalo and E. Rock	62,174 00
At Oswego	32,732 00
	94,903 00
	173,909 00
Leaving as the increase at all other offices, and being on products of this State	$99,438 00

LETTER FROM EX-GOV RITNER

☞The Chairman of the Whig State Central Committee, has placed in our hands a correspondence which has lately taken place between himself and our distinguished fellow-citizen Ex-Governor Ritner, on the subject of the next Presidential election. Gov. Ritner gives his views in a frank, clear and forcible manner in favor of the Tariff, the Currency, the Distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands, and against the Annexation of Texas, affording conclusive proof that he has not changed his opinions in the slightest degree on these great questions. The publication of his letter will speedily demolish the Locofoco slanders that have lately been put forth, charging him with friendship for Polk and opposition to Mr. Clay. The correspondence shall appear in our next.—*Carlisle Her. of the 24th inst.*

THE CARLISLE STATESMAN.

The Carlisle Herald, in reference to the assertion of the Post, that the Carlisle statesman was not a genuine Locofoco paper, says:

"We observe that a spirited controversy is going on between the Pittsburgh 'Gazette' and 'Morning Post,' on the question as to whether the Carlisle 'Statesman' is a 'democratic' print or not. The reason of this is, that the 'Statesman,' with more consistency and honesty than the majority of its brethren, supports Mr. Polk on the *true* ground on which he was nominated (i. e. as an Anti-Tariff man,) while most locofoco papers are trying to *deceive the people* by claiming him as a friend of the tariff! The 'Statesman has avowed itself locofoco so long as we have known it—has Polk and Dallas on its flag—and its editor is quite as busy in Locofoco meetings, &c., as any one we know of. It would be rather hard to be ostracized under such circumstances!

The editor of the 'Statesman' is not the only one here who supports Polk as an Anti-Tariff man. A large portion of the party holds the same view, and one of their most prominent speakers takes that ground in every address he make, declaring that Mr. Clay is the real Tariff candidate and Mr. Polk its opponent! And this is unquestionably the only *honest* course that can be pursued.

Louisiana Election News--How Received in Georgia.

Correspondence of the Tribune

DARIEN, Geo., July 15, 1844.

It gives me great pleasure to assure you that the most cheering accounts are received from the interior of our State. Our popular candidate for Congress, Thos. Butler King, is actively engaged in the canvass, and his election by a triumphant majority is looked upon as certain. The news of the Election in Louisiana operates like a dose of jalap upon the poor Locos, whose disappointment and chagrin are pitiable in the extreme. It was almost universally conceded by the Whigs that at this election Louisiana would go against them, and the Locos boasted that they would open the campaign by the conquest of that State. Alas! this is but a slight foretaste of the tremendous defeat that awaits them when the banner of Harry of the West is unfurled and flung to the breeze at the Presidential Election.

MR CLAY AND FOREIGNERS.—In the course of his speech at the Pavilion yesterday, Mr Ewing said that he had recently held a conversation with Mr Clay on the subject of the vile slanders which are industriously circulated among foreigners to his prejudice.—Mr. Clay said in his vehement and impassioned manner "Sir, I would as soon fight to sustain the rights of a naturalized as of a native born citizen."

And yet the Locofocos are continually caluminating Mr Clay by saying he is hostile to foreigners. A blacker lie was never utted.—Mr. Clay's regard for the rights of our naturalized citizens is a thousand times more deep and sincere than that of the wretches who slander him.—*Louisville Journal.*

MORE TREASON!—We find the following among the regular toasts at the celebration of the 4th in Coleton District, South Carolina.

3. Annexation—The great measure of deliverance and liberty to the South; with it, we are Unionists; without it we are *Disunionists*, though the fate of traitors be our doom. Nine *times* Nine *cheers*.

4. The Tariff of 1842—An odious act—disgraceful to the United States Congress, and ruinous to Southern interests; if not soon repealed, South Carolina will again be ready to apply the rightful remedy. 9 Cheers.

6. Southern Rights—Our Northern and Eastern brethren, (we call them so under the Consolution, but in no other relation,) we say join in plain phrase: Texas shall be annexed to the Union—the Tariff shall be reduced to the revenue standard, and they shall cease to annoy us on the subject of slavery, or we will hold them as we hold the rest of world, "enemies in war, in peace friends." 9 times 9 cheers.

MR. FRELINGHUYSEN, being inquired of, by certain gentlemen, in Louisville, Kentucky, as to his having taken a warm part against the Catholics, as to his being of the political party called "Native American", and as to his having been an approver of the Philadelphia riots, writes thus in reply:—

NEW YORK, July 5, 1844.

Gentlemen: Your favor is duly received, and its inquiries are cheerfully answered. Since my residence in the city, as chancellor of the university, I have felt it to be my duty to its interests to retire very much from party politics excepting so far as the sacred right of suffrage was concerned. I have had no connection with the Native American party, nor have I now. I have never spoken but in decided condem

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEEKLY.

Published Daily and Weekly,

BY D. N. WHITE.

South-East Corner of Market and Fourth Streets

TERMS.—The Daily paper is SIX Dollars per annum, in advance. The Weekly paper, containing most of the matter of the Daily, and but few advertisements, TWO Dollars per annum, *in advance*, or THREE Dollars at the end of the year.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY PAPER.

For 20 lines, or less, One insertion,		$0 50
"	" Two "	0 75
"	" Three "	1 00
"	" Three months,	3 00
"	" Six "	6 00
"	" Twelve "	10 00

BUSINESS CARDS.

Five lines or less, One year,		$6 00
" "	" Six months,	5 00

PITTSBURGH—JULY 30, 1844

☞ The Post has for some time back been using the names of some of our respectable citizens in its columns, without the least regard to their feelings, or a knowledge of facts in the case. Every man the Post *supposed* would go against Clay, through some dissatisfaction on account of old matters, have been paraded in that paper as seceders from the Clay ranks. We never believed there would be half a dozen individuals in this county who voted for Harrison in 1840, who would vote for Polk and Dallas in 1844. There are a few—a very few—who will vote for Birney, but the number counted on for that gentleman is decreasing daily. The American of yesterday enumerates a list of the seceders paraded by the Post, and displays the reckless character of that sheet in its true light. The Post had enumerated Mayor Hay among its seceders—the American says he will vote for Clay and Markle. Dr. Alex. Black and Major John Willock were in the Post's list—these are staunch friends of Markle, and will never support Polk. Dr. Carothers, a very estimable citizen of Wilkins township, was one of the Post's seceders. The American says he will vote for Clay and Markle. Other errors of the Post are noticed by the American, but these are sufficient. The reckless character of that most unprincipled sheet is well known in this county. We only make these remarks for the benefit of our friends at a distance. The Antimasons and Whigs of this county are now firmly united, ardent and enthusiastic, determined to battle zealously in the good cause of the tariff and liberty against free-trade, Texas and Slavery. Put Allegheny down for 3000 majority, and with that we can easily carry the State.

"SQUATTERS."—Jas. Dunlop, Esq., administers a well merited castigation on the editor of the Post, who insultingly denominates as "squatters" all who have not resided in Pittsburgh quite as long as himself, although their forefathers may have fought in the Revolution while his were the subjects of King George for many long years afterward. How long is it, pray, since the editor of the Post's family arrived in this country from Ireland? We ask the question, because no one, we believe, who is not so much of a foreigner in education and feeling as not to understand the nature and spirit of our institutions, would thus talk about "squatters" in reference to native born citizens who have only removed from one part of the State to another. What difference, pray, does it make in the discussion of national or state politics, whether a man has lived fifty years or fifty days in Pittsburgh, so he is a native-born citizen? Does the removal from one State to another change a man's relations to the national government, or from one part of the State to another his relations to the state government?

A MAN KILLED—A stranger who has not been recognized, was instantaneously killed yesterday morning on a new boat THE DOMAIN, at the foot of Wood st. He had gone, unobserved, on the guard to the stern of the boat (which is a stern wheel) and whether by accident or otherwise, got under the pitman of the engine, which struck him diagonally across the left breast and neck depriving him of life in a moment. It is supposed his neck was broken. A deep cut was inflicted on the edge of the right jaw near the ear. The stroke of the pitman discolored his breast and neck, and the manner in which it had grazed down from the right jaw to his neck was very distinct. The space between the pitman and the guard is about three inches, and it is evident that he had fallen on his back just under it in such a position, as that, when it came down by a revolution of the wheel, it struck the left side of his head, slipped off his jaw, crushed the collar bone and at the same time broke his neck. A good deal of blood gushed out of the left ear. He was dressed in coarse pantaloons and shirt, and had on heavy boots. He was taken to the Mayor's Office by Capt. Ashbridge, one of the Overseers of the Poor, that he might be recognized by his friends if he has any.

"Old Documents are dangerous things."

The gross and shameful attempts at deception in this region by the Locofoco party, in their attempts to foist Mr. Polk upon the people as a tariff man, have led to the publication of many of his Anti-Tariff speeches made about a year ago, which show him, as clear as human language can show anything, to be an enemy to the Protective system—a bitter opposer of Pennsylvania and Northern interests. There is not a particle of evidence to show that Mr. Polk has changed his mind, and yet men in our midst, who would consider themselves insulted was their veracity questioned, do not scruple to declare Mr. Polk a friend to protective industry—well-knowing when they do so that they are asserting a *positive falsehood!* Still further to show Mr. Polk's *bitter hatred to Protection and Northern interests*, we take the following extracts from his "Address to the People of Tennessee," published in pamphlet form at the time, and also inserted in the "Nashville Union," his organ, on the 10th of April. Mr. Polk says:

"I commenced my service in Congress at the beginning of the administration of John Quincy Adams. It was during that administration that the PROTECTIVE POLICY REACHED ITS HIGHEST POINT OF AGGRAVATION in the passage of the Tariff law, that "bill of abominations," in 1828.—It was attempted to build up a *great system of manufactures* and internal improvements by taxing the whole people, and especially of the planting States, for the benefit of the Northern capitalists. To make the investment of their money profitable, the prices of all manufactured articles must be raised, and to raise the prices, ENORMOUS DUTIES were imposed on corresponding articles imported from abroad.—To purchase the support of different sections of the country to this monstrous system, IRON, SUGAR, HEMP, cotton bagging, and even salt, were included in the HIGHLY TARIFFED ARTICLES. Every man who bought a piece of WOOLEN or cotton cloth, every man who bought an axe or a hoe, a plough-share or a pound of sugar, was COVERTLY TAXED, in the increased price of the article, for the benefit of the MANUFACTURER, the IRON-MASTER, the salt maker or the SUGAR PLANTER. NEVER WAS A MORE UNJUST TAX IMPOSED.

The assumption and exercise of the power, by Federal authority, to construct works of internal improvements within the States, constituted an essential branch of the system of which Mr. Clay was the reputed father and head, and to which the popular but false name of the "American System" was given. It was an essential branch of the falsely called "American System," because it as the great absorbant, the sponge which was to suck in and consume the excessive, unequal, unjust and oppressive exactions upon the people, and especially upon the people of the planting States, levied by a high protective tariff. High, unnecessary and OPPRESSIVE TAXES, levied by a HIGH PROTECTIVE TARIFF.

* * * * * * The great results of Gen. Jackson's administration belong to the history of the country, and can be but briefly sketched or alluded to in an address like this. In repeated instances he recommended reductions and modifications of the tariff, WITH A VIEW TO THE FINAL ABANDONMENT OF THAT ODIOUS AND UNJUST SYSTEM. So effectual were these recommendations, and so rapid the change of public opinion, that the friends of the Tariff, and even Mr. Clay its imputed father, seized on a favorable moment to SAVE THE WHOLE FROM DESTRUCTION BY A TIMELY COMPROMISE. It was the defence of Mr. Clay with his tariff friends at the North, that by yielding a part, he prevented the DESTRUCTION OF THE WHOLE, and in their continued and devoted support of *him*, the NORTHERN CAPITALISTS have shown that they are grateful for the fortunate rescue.

The other branch of the FALSELY CALLED "American System," Gen. Jackson met by his veto. Begining with the bill to appropriate money to the Maysville Road, he declared all such dispositions of the national treasure unexpedient and unconstitutional, and at once put an end to that mode of creating a demand for the money improperly exacted from the people.

* * * * *

"One of Gen Jacksons principles was OPPOSITION TO THE HIGH TARIFF SCHEMES OF HENRY CLAY, and in that also he was supported by all Tennessee. Now a portion of your public men support this monstrous scheme by supporting *Henry Clay, its father and preserver*; yet they have the hardihood to say that those who still maintain a steady and consistent opposition to this wicked scheme, have abandoned their ancient principles."

Nothing more need be said to show James K Polk's undisguised hostility to the "American System," to the protection of American industry, and to a Protective Tariff. Neither need any thing more be said to prove Henry Clay the friend of Protection and American Industry, since Mr. Polk himself, denominates Mr. Clay the "*Father* and *Preserver*" of Protection.

Both Mr. Clay and Mr. Polk voted for the Compromise; but observe with what different motives. Mr Polk says he voted for it because it *lowered protection*—and Mr. Polk admits Mr. Clay voted for it *to save protection from destruction!*

The Jefferson City, Mo., Republican says: "The late unprecedented rise in the Missouri, appears to have effected an entire change in the channel of the river at this place. Where, a short time since, there was every appearance of the formation of a bar, threatening the ruin of our landing, now runs the main current, and an extensive bar forming on the opposite side."

HARD AND SOFT—A DUEL ALMOST.

The St. Louis Republican, says, the Sheriff, in that city, on Saturday night, 20th inst., arrested Alexander Kayser, Esq., and Mr. William Palm, principals, and divers friends and surgeons, on a warrant, founded on information of their being about to engage in a duel, all the preliminaries of which had been arranged. The duel would have taken place Sunday morning, had it not been thus interrupted, and the parties bound over, by Justice M'Kenney, in the sum of $1,000 each, to keep the peace. The principals in the affair are conspicuous leaders in the Locofoco party—Mr. Kayser being attached to the *hard* party, and a candidate for Legislative honor on that behalf; and Mr. Palm being an indispensable part of the *soft* party. All the recognized friends of the parties belongs either to one division of the party or the other.

☞ A meeting of the Liberty Party was held in New York on Wednesday evening last, for the purpose of organizing the party for the coming Presidential election, in order to further the election of Messrs. Birney and Morris, the nominated candidates.—George W. Rose, Esq., presided, and a series of resolutions were adopted expressive of the views of the party. The Express states that there were about one hundred persons present, some of whom were females.

☞ Baer, the Buckeye Blacksmith, was lately at Reading, where he delivered several speeches giving the *leaders* of Locofocoism a severe drubbing, substantiating his statements by "them documents." The Locos finding no other way to answer him endeavored to pelt him with rotten eggs—just like some of their tricks, and their arguments on the occasion were as filthy as themselves.

☞ TWENTY-ONE gentlemen, heretofore members of the Locofoco party in the borough of Northumberland, have renounced that party. Their declaration and renunciation appears at length in the Pennsylvania Intelligencer, signed by their names in full. They say "Our Fathers fought for their countryin '76; and we strike for our's in '44." Is not that a sign of the times!!

☞ The N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, says Col Stone is considerably better so far as symptoms are concerned, and that his physicians have strong hopes of his recovery should no adverse change take place.

☞ The Hon. Silas Wright has been strongly urged to become the Loco candidate for Governor of New York. Mr. Wright has, in a card published in the Albany Argus, positively declined to be a candidate for that office.

☞ On the 11th inst a duel took place opposite Grand Gulf, between H. W. Allen, Esq., of Grand Gulf, and Dr. Maesteller, of Milliken's Bend, Louisiana. Weapons—pistols loaded with buckshot; distance ten feet. One was shot in the thigh, and the other in the hip—neither supposed to the dangerously wounded.

FIRE IN BROOKLYN N. Y.—A fire broke out in a steam carpet factory in Brooklyn on the morning of the 25th, which consumed the factory and twenty-five dwelling houses. Loss not less than $100,000. The factory gave employment to above two hunkred persons, who by this calamity are deprived of means to support their families. The want of water and the combustible materials of which the buildings were composed, were the causes of so great a destruction of property. Some individuals narrowly escaped with their lives.

PAINFUL.—The last Alton Telegraph says. "The number of dead hogs and cattle on the bottom, between this place and St. Louis, and opposite the latter city, is incredible. We apprehend a great deal of sickness arising from their decomposition in conjunction with other causes."

☞ The St. Louis Republican, of July 22, says that Brooklyn and Illinoistown, opposite that city are again above water. Many houses changed their positions during the recent high water, and the streets became filled with sand, drift wood, &c. The appearance of those towns has been sadly altered, and immense injury done to them. It is apprehended that there will be much sickness on the American Bottom during the next two months.

MOST AWFUL MURDER.—The Statesman of the 12th inst., published at Columbia, Boone county, Mo., says: "On Sunday last the wife of Mr William King, near New Bloomfield, in Callaway county, was most brutally murdered, by a negro woman belonging to Mr. King. Mr. King had left home to attend a meeting at Bloomfield, and while he was absent his wife layed down upon a pallet made upon the floor and went to sleep. While she was thus sleeping the negro woman cut her head about half off with an axe. She confessed her guilt and is now awaiting her trial in the Fulton jail."

For the Gazette & Advertiser.

Mr. WHITE:—I hope my fellow-citizens will not deem me guilty of too much egotism if I speak of myself under the excitement of being denominated by the editors of the Post, a "Squatter," one who has no title to the soil he abides on.

I am to be called a Squatter, when I was born in Pennsylvania and educated at Pennsylvania Schools, when my father and my mother and my grandfathers and my grandmothers, were born and bred on the soil of Pennsylvania, and when my ancestors, native born *Whigs* of the Revolution, fought and bled for the liberties of my country.

In the battle of Brandywine, my maternal grandfather, Col. Chambers, who served in Wayne's Brigade, commanded a Regiment of Infantry and was wounded by a musket ball in the side, and Col. Dunlop, my paternal grandfather, commanded a Regiment of riflemen.

If, Mr. Editor, I am not a native American, a Pennsylvanian by birth and lineage, who is? And yet I am to be called a Squatter and by the editor of the Post, forsooth, whose check has not yet lost the bloom of the potatoe.

But I do not disparage Irishmen. I have reason to be warmly attached to them, for I am Irish all round, horse foot and dragoon, and I am proud of my descent.

It becomes the editor of the Post (modest man!) just from the sod, as I am told, to call a Pennsylvanian of the third generation a squatter. It reminds me of the admission which a dilident gentleman of the Emerald Isle of the same kidney, made a few days ago to a friend mine, "that he was decidedly of opinion, that "a native American who behaved himself decently in this country was as well entitled to "the privileges of citizenship as a naturalized "Irishman."

My friends of Allegheny upon whom also this same was intended, will excuse this little burst of feeling at such an appellation coming from such a quarter.

JAMES DUNLOP.

From the Hamilton Palladium,

A NOBLE LETTER.

We have been politely furnished by Mr. Burchard, with the following excellent letter from a gentleman in Pennsylvania. It was called out on seeing a notice of Mr. B's letter. This writer received a wrong impression from the Tribune notice, that Mr. B. "had abandoned the abolition party;" he does not deem it an abandonment of that party to vote for Henry Clay, but the true way of carrying out the Liberty principles.

KENNET SQUARE, Chester co. Pa.
July 7th, 1844.

Dear Sir—I see it stated in the New York Tribune, that "Charles Burchard, of Hamilton, Madison county, has abandoned the Abolition party, and come out heartily for Clay." What "abolition party" you may have abandoned I know not, but in my humble opinion, to vote for Henry Clay, under present circumstances, is no abandonment of the abolition cause.

I suppose you find yourself placed in a predicament similar to my own. I have for many years past regarded slavery as a question of more momentous import than any of the party projects of the day, and had, therefore, ceased to act with either of the pro slavery parties.—But a new issue has been formed to which the Whigs and Democrats have been gradually verging for several years past, viz.:—Whether a foreign nation shall be admitted into the Union, or more properly, whether the Mexican empire shall be rent asunder, and a portion of its territory seized by robber hands, and dragged into the Union, for the sole purpose of fortifying, perpetuating and extending the slave power.

For, one, my humble efforts have been directed against this practical scheme for ten years; and shall I now ground arms and remain neutral, because Henry Clay, and the whig party, are disposed to assist me? No, no; I cannot gratify the Southern slaveholder so much.—But I am told that this same Henry Clay is a slaveholder himself, and therefore I am sacrificing my principles to vote for him, although he will serve my long cherished purpose—that of keeping Texas out of the Union. This is a species of logic which is entirely below my comprehension. Suppose there was a gradual emancipation party among the slaveholders in the South, and Henry Clay was nominated for the Presidency, upon the ground that he could be very efficient in promoting their grand object—the gradual though final and complete emancipation of every slave in the Union—would it be a violation of principle, or consistency, for one in favor of immediate abolition, to chose between him and one like James K. Polk, nominated for the sole purpose of sustaining and perpetuating slavery? Who will say yes to this question? Our worthy friend Gerrit Smith—that truly great and good man—would without the least hesitation answer no.

Well, then, if an abolitionist may, under such circumstances, vote for a slaveholder, to put down slavery, can he not with equal consistency, vote for a slaveholder, to prevent the extension of slavery? But the annexation of Texas involves not only its extension, but its very existence in the present slaveholding states. Such is the declared opinion of many of the most sagacious men of the South; and in my judgment, they are correct. Viewing the matter in this light, what better can I do than to vote for Henry Clay?

But my only design on taking up my pen, was to request you to do me the favor of sending me a paper containing your reasons for your present course. My desire to see them is increased by the fact that I am a native of Madison county, and am personally acquainted with some of the good people of the Village of Hamilton, who were the loved companions of my boyhood years. Respectfully yours,

SUMNER STEBBINS.

CHARLES BURCHARD, Esq.

MR BIRNEY.—The Signal of Liberty and its correspondents, speak in strong terms of the favorable impression which Mr. Birney made in this city on his last visit. We have no wish to dwell upon Mr. Birney, but it is our duty to correct so flagrant a misrepresentation. We but repeat the general sentiment, then, when we say that he greatly lowered the character he has heretofore borne among our citizens, and lost much of that personal respect which has heretofore been generally felt and expressed for him in this city. He will find it so in the end, however his particular partizans may conceal it from him, and from themselves in the heat of the moment. It is true that the *dough faced* advocates of Polk and Texas were delighted with his course, but the applauses of such men, who have been *proslavery* to the core at all times, and on all questions, will hardly compensate him, *some years hence*, for the loss of the confidence of Antislavery men, some of whom have even been political abolitionists. No man, whose labors, like Mr. Birney's, tend directly to secure the success of the Polk electoral ticket in Michigan, and the election of an United States Senator, favorable to the annexation of Texas, can expect to enjoy their confidence or obtain their support *hereafter*. Mr. Birney looks to the future, and in this view has committed a fatal error.—Confidence once justly forfeited, is hard to regain.—*Detroit Adv. July 24.*

Hon. Thaddeus Stevens in the field for Clay.

At the Whig Convention in Danville, Caledonia county, Vt., which nominated Geo. B. Chandler for Congress, we perceive by the reported proceedings that Hon Thaddeus Stevens, of Lancaster, Penn., was present, and the Montpelier Watchman states that "he delivered an able address, distinguished for wit, power and eloquence, which will long be remembered by the thousands who heard it."—It will be recollected that a paragraph has been going the rounds of the Locofoco papers, stating that Mr. S was among the latest batch of Locofocoism. It appears that this rumor found its way into the Vermont Patriot, during Mr. S evens' visit to that State, and the editor of that paper gave Mr. S. an *invitation* "to speak in his own behalf." He did speak, and the Patriot "caught a Tartar."

"He did speak," says the Watchman, "and so speak in behalf of the good Whig cause, that his effort on that occasion will tell, not only now, but for years to come. It was a speech from one of whom old Caledonia is justly proud, the essence of it will be repeated in every house in that county; it will be told by the fathers to their children, and be remembered for years to come. Would that every Locofoco in the district could have heard him in reference to Polk and Slavery and the Tariff. The leaders of that party would have wished to sink into the earth rather than to have heard their miserable tergiversation and hypocrisy exposed to the people as Mr. Stevens exposed them. We repeat it—thanks, a thousand thanks, to the Vermont Patriot."

[*From the Albany Daily Adv. of Thursday*]

We regret to learn, that the Sheriff of Rensselear county, in attempting to serve certain process on the tenants of Wm. P. Van Rensselear, Esq has been resisted and the power of the law set at defiance.

We understand that yesterday the Sheriff attended by his Dupty, Mr. Allen, of Lansingburgh, and a civil *posse* of some 75 citizens, proceeded from Troy for the purpose of serving declarations in ejectment upon tenants of the Manor in the towns of Stephentown and Sand lake. When the posse arrived at Alps Corners, in the town of Stephentown, they were met by about 100 men disguised as Indians, armed with muskets, pistols, hatchets and other weapons. The men surrounded the posse, unhitched the horses from their teams and turned them loose. They then demanded and obtained from Deputy Sheriff Allen his papers, which were immediately burnt, and the Deputy and a Mr Eastman were tarred and feathered, some of the men standing over them threatening them with personal violence in case they made the least resistance. The remainder of the posse only escaped similar treatment by a promise to leave town forthwith, which they did and all returned to Troy.

PITTSBURGH... JULY 31, 1844.

☞ We give to day an interesting address to Liberty Men, signed by J. Mecaskey, Esq., and others. Mr. Mecaskey has long been known as an able zealous and influential abolitionist and Liberty man in this county, but like many other good men in different parts of the country, he cannot, in the present state of the Presidential question, risk the welfare of the country by throwing away his vote. He, therefore, drew up the address in an another column, and has been joined in its signature, by other respectable abolitionists. We commend this address to every reflecting and patriotic citizen. Such addresses are becoming quite frequent. The fearful risk of the extension of slavery by the election of Polk is leading hundreds of abolitionists to resolve to vote for Mr. Clay.

STEUBENVILLE CONVENTION.—Between three and four hundred persons composed the Pittsburgh Whig Delegation which left in the steamer Lancaster, last evening.—The boat was literally covered with human beings, which together with the banners and music, and three cheers from the crowd on shore, answered by the delegation on the boat, made altogether a very animating spectacle.

THE LADIES OF LOUISVILLE.—No better Whigs are to be found in the United States than the Ladies of Louisville. On Thursday evening last, they were to give a splendid *Whig Tea Party* in that city, at the Appollo Rooms.

☞ We observe by the N. Y. EXPRESS that the REPUBLIC, the journal established by DUFF GREEN, but now conducted by other gentlemen, has hauled down the Free-trade flag and run up that of Clay and Frelinghuysen. This is a candid and ably conducted journal, and we wish the proprietors and editors all manner of success in supporting the good cause. It is got up in a handsome style on the English plan.

Shoemakers, Hatters, Tailors, Blacksmiths, Tanners and Coal Men, read the following and vote for your own interests.

Mr. Clay, you know, is in favor of the present tariff, which has brought so many blessings to your homes and firesides. As proof of this, read his letter to Mr. Cope. Mr. Polk is in favor of *repealing* the present Tariff, and of substituting a horizontal duty of 20 per cent. What effect will this have upon your interests Farmer's and Mechanics? Examine the following and see:

		per cent.		per cent.
Shoemakers,	Clay gives you	60	Polk	20
Hatters,	Clay gives you	55	Polk	20
Tailors,	"	50	"	20
Blacksmiths,	"	45	"	20
Tanners,	"	43	"	20
Tinners,	"	43	"	20
Ironmasters,	"	$6 33	per. ton.	20
Wool manf's,	"	40	"	20
Cotton, "	"	140	"	20
Glass "	"	120	"	20
Paper "	"	30	"	20
Carpet weavers,	"	45	"	20
Farmers, on wool,	"	40	"	20
On spirits,	"	155	"	20
On wheat,	"	40	"	20
On Beef and Pork,	"	120	"	20
On cheese,	"	70	"	20
On Coal,	"	40	"	20

and to all others in the same proportion. Thus those employed in every branch of industry can now judge for themselves. Clay secures the American Market for the *American* farmers, manufacturers and mechanics, *Polk* gives it up to the *British* or compels the American to come down and work as cheap as the paupers of Europe, (from 12 to 20 cents per day.) Clay is for the *American* system, Polk for the *British*—this is the true state of the question."

In addition to this, the following table, made up by an eastern paper, from the most authentic information concerning the price of different kinds of labor in the various countries of Europe and America, will show the alternative to which American workmen in various trades will be reduced, if the Tariff is repealed. Protection abandoned and the American System destroyed—as they will be by the election of James K. Polk.

If this great system is destroyed,

Cotton Weavers, (men) who get per day, 80 cents, must work for 26.
Cotton Weavers, (women) who get 31cts, must w'k for 18
Do (girls) who get 30 cts, must w'k for 10
Silk Weavers, who get per day 50 cts, must w'k for 11
Weavers of Broadcloth, who get per yd, 50 cents, must work for 18.
Spinners, who get per lb. 10 cts, must w'k for 3
Ship Carpenters, who get per day 1.75 cts, must w'k for 50
Brushmakers (men) who get per day $1, must w'k for 20
Do (women and boys) who get 46 cts, must w'k for 10
Hatters, who get per silk hat 55 cts, must w'k for 22
Do who get per fur hat $1.10 cts must w'k for 60
Straw Hat makers, who get $1, must work for 20
Paper makers (men) who get pr w'k $8, must w'k for 1.75
Do (women) who get 2.75, must work for 55
Floorcloth makers, per day, $1, must work for 25
Sail-makers, who get per set, $250, must w'k for 175.00
Do. journeymen, who get pr day $2, must w'k for 1.40
Cordage-makers, who get per day, $1, must w'k for 16
Shoemakers, who get per day, 1.50, must work for 45
Tailors, who get per week, $3, must work for 4.00
Cabinet makers, who get pr week, $10, must w'k for 4.00
Day Laborers, who get per day, 75 cts, must w'k for 2.
Makers of pig iron, who get per ton, $30, must w'k for $10
Makers of ironware, who get pr ton, $40, must w'k for $12
Makers of wrought iron, who get "$60, must w'k for $40

Th s Mechanics and Manufacturers, with all other classes of mmual laborers, with all who depend for a living on making by labor the raw material into articles of use, *must reduce the* WAGES OF THEIR LABOR *in the ratio indicated by the above table, or they must* QUIT THE BUSINESS!! The destruction of the AMERICAN SYSTEM leaves them no other alternative. Let us now see how the *aggregate annual earnings* of several classes of these laborers would be affected. The number of persons engaged in each branch of business, is taken from the census returns of 1840.—

Cotton Weavers who now get $15,000,840, would then get $5,850,000.
Tailors in the U. S., who get 18,720,000, would then get $7,800,000.
Shoemakers in Mass., who get 15,000,000, would then get 5,400,000.
Cabinet Makers, who get 9,360,000 would then get 3,744,000.
Paper makers, who get 3,432,000, would then get 750,000
Cordage makers, who get 1,560,000, would then get 520,000
Woollen cloth weavers, who get 4,800,000, would then get 1,800,000.

And nearly the same proportion would hold good for all the mechanics and manufacturers throughout the country. These tables, which we have compiled with great care and labor, show the four millions of people who are connected with the AMERICAN SYSTEM, what they have to hope from its permanent establishment by the election of Henry Clay; and on the other hand, what they must expect if it be destroyed by the election of James K. Polk.

Annexation and Locofocoism.

The Locofoco party, by its rejection of Mr. Van Buren and the nomination of Jas. K. Polk, as well as by a resolution of the Baltimore National Convention, made the immediate Annexation of Texas one of the cardinal principles of the party, and one of the issues on which to go before the people in the Presidential contest in November. The leaders of that party now begin to find, when too late, that this question is to prove of the most destructive tendency. Already the desertions from the Locofoco ranks, on this question, assume a fearful character, and the alarm is rapidly spreading throughout northern branches of the party, especially in New York. The late movement in that state has attracted universal attention. The Madisonian is evidently alarmed for its favorite measure. Speaking of the movements in New York, it says

"We truly believe that they [the Globe, Col. Benton, &c.] much prefer the defeat of the Democratic party, than to see it triumph on the principles avowed at the Baltimore Convention."

Yes, and thousands all over the country have the same feeling, and they will show it at the ballot box at the coming election.

The disruption in the Locofoco ranks in New York, is thus noticed in Bennett's Herald:

"They are organized all over this State, as appears from the notice for a mass meeting at Rochester, in the very centre of the western district. In Missouri, Mr. Benton's State, the same feeling which animates this conspiracy is irresistible, and no doubt its ramifications extend far and wide. This is, indeed, a very serious disturbance in the democratic ranks, and unless something be done to check it, the election of Mr. Clay and defeat of Polk is inevitable."

The New York Evening Post, an able Locofoco paper, but opposed to Annexation, and the Plebeian, the organ of Polk in that city, are in a warm contest on the matter. The hot shot of the Post are rapidly doing execution on the Plebeian, and it will soon have to haul down its colors, or beat a retreat.

All these things make it more and more evident, that the annexation issue, upon which the Locofoco party rely for success in November, will insure its utter destruction. Gen. Jackson is busily engaged in fastening the issues upon the necks of the party and in attempts to force them to meet it.—They are pledged to it beyond all redemption: but it will most inevitably work their overthrow.—Hundreds of the party in New York, as well as every where else, desert the black standard to which their allegiance has been pledged. The *New York Evening Post* boldly throws off all pretended favor for this great party issue and denounces it in terms as clear and emphatic as they are just. We copy the following from that paper of Thursday.

TEXAS.—The Texas Junto, which desires to get the Democratic party into its keeping, apply sundry phrases to those who oppose this precious project, the truth of which it may not be useless to examine. They are termed abstractionists, federalists, abolitionists, and British emissaries. Now we propose to see who the gentlemen thus complimented are, and how far they deserve it.

In the first place, it is worth while to notice, that the whole movement on this suejct is in the strictest sense a party juggle—and a very poor one. It would disgrace a thimble-rigger of the most ordinary pretensions.

We are informed by the Baltimore Convention "that the Annexation of Texas at the *earliest practicable period*," was a cardinal feature in modern democracy. Now, we should be glad to know what the "*earliest practicable period*" means. Who objects to annexing Texas at the "*earliest practicable period!*" We see no reason why the moon should not be annexed at the earliest practicable period"—that is to say, as soon as it can. As soon as the just claims of Mexico can be disposed of—as soon as the question of slavery can be got out of the way, we abandon our opposition to the annexation of Texas.

Such may be the interpretation of this phrase and such may be the sense in which thousands of democrats will take it; but such is not the sense in which the Texas hocuspocussers mean it.

The annexation of Texas with them means nothing more than the extension and perpetuation of slavery at the risk of war and with war if it cannot be got without. It is the pure Southern Upshur Tyler scheme—it is the pill without the gilding—the dose without the sugar.

It is plain enough to see, that if this question had been committed at the outset to men of minds large enough to take in all the interests of this great nation, Mexico would have been satisfied, the question of slavery avoided, and Texas annexed with honor and satisfaction to the entire people. But for our shame and misfortune the matter fell into the hands of a few fanatics as crazy on the subject of "domestic institutions" as the maddest abolitionists in the Union—men who believe, or affect to believe, that the *summum bonum* of Republican freedom lies in the possessing a few hundred slaves, and by these slaveholding fanatics was the question of Texas, a great question of extension of empire, dwarfed into one of enlarging the influence of that pernicious institution which defaces and disgraces our otherwise glorious country.

This abortion, rejected with contempt and disgust by the whole country, a few northern democrats are swaddling and nursing and trying to coax into life. Now, we say it with mere reference to the interests of the party, interests which no wise person can overlook, that any northern democrat who seeks to identify the party with the extension of slavery, and to make that the rallying question, is only fit for bedlam; no greater political insanity can be imagined.

Slavery is an old, decript, worn out feudal institution. Shall the young democracy, in its heroic youth, stifle its nature by so unnatural an alliance? Where slavery and slave representation exist under the constitution, let them exist. It is the bargain—it is the bond. But to extend these evils to another portion of the western hemisphere, and above all, to make this the rallying cry of the party, is evidently suicidal.

Those sagacious gentlemen, therefore, who uncertake to denounce such democrats as are content with the old issues as abstractionists, &c., are acting with perhaps less sense than they may imagine.

With some people names have weight. Mr. Van Buren, Mr. Wright, Mr. Benton, to say nothing of the many prominent democrats in this state, have declared their irreconcileable hostility to the Texas scheme, urged on the new ground of slavery and for the benefit of slavery.

Is it to be supposed that these gentlemen are all to come to the right about face, because a few men in Baltimore see fit to pass a resolution in regard to which they received no mandate from the people? If the democratic party has such ability to "jump about and turn about," as they would imply, not Mr Polk but Jim Crow should have been our candidate.

To the Liberty men and Abolitionists of Allegheny County.

"Mr. John Mecaskey, having been induced to prepare an address setting forth his reasons for withdrawing from the Liberty party, which may shortly appear in the Pittsburgh Gazette, and wishing to induce as many of his friends as possible to follow his example, and do all practicable service to Mr. Clay, will be much gratified by the calls of those wishing to sign the address. He may be found at the paper warehouse of Thomas Palmer, Market street, where those friends whom he has not succeeded in finding, will please call, and those who have heretofore refused may have an opportunity to reconsider their determination".

jy 30 1t*

MR. EDITOR.—The above I learn, from Mr. Whitney, was inserted in his paper and *paid* for, as an "advertisement." The *gentlemanly* editor of the Chronicle, having been waited upon for that purpose, promised to consult the base author of the malicious article in question, and give me his name but instead of the name I received a note apologizing not only for the violation of the promise referred to, but for the infamous conduct, of his anonymous correspondent. Any man, I hesitate not to say, having the control of a public journal, who is ever ready to pander to a depraved taste, by the prostitution of the sheet he edits, for paltry dollars and cents, merits and should receive the contempt of an enlightened community.

JOHN MECASKEY.

July 30, 1844.

Allegheny—Fourth Ward.

Our friends in the Fourth Ward, Allegheny, are going ahead, in the right spirit. On Saturday evening last, an adjourned meeting was held in Bingham's Warehouse, at which a constitution was adopted, and the following officers elected.

President, G. E. Warner.
Vice Presidents, John McGrew, Geo. Lysle.
Recording Secretaries, John Kelly, G. B. Lindsay.
Corresponding Secretary, D. M. Curry.
Executive Committee, Benjamin Simmons, B. A. Sampson, James Tassey, J. Painter, James A. Gray.
Marshals, D. M. Curry, Richard Gray.

☞ We are indebted to the Capitol for late St. Louis and Cincinnati papers.

For the Gazette & Advertiser.

To the Abolitionists and Liberty Men of Allegheny County.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—We have no design, and feel it would be unbecoming to assume the office of teachers, while addressing persons our equals, if indeed not our superiors, in age, knowledge and experience. The task, upon the performance of which we are about to enter, will consist chiefly if not exclusively in the presentation of a few well attested facts, and such comments upon, or deductions from them, as may accord with reason; and, therefore, be worthy the consideration, of discriminating and disciplined minds. Believing that truth needs not the aid of ornament," it is our wish, and shall be our object, to exhibit it in as simple a dress as possible.

The decided opposition of most, if not of all of us, for a series of years to the system of slavery, which exists in the Southern States, is known, we apprehend, to the community generally. To that system we are as hostile *now*, both in sentiment and feeling, as we have ever been; and that hostility must continue, in full force and vigor, while we are competent to appreciate the sublime truths of Revelation, or comprehend the true import of the immortal "Declaration of Independence."

That a great political crisis now exists, pregnant with immense good or evil to the country, every man of common discernment must be aware. "Coming events cast their shadows before," that the wise and prudent may prepare for circumstances yet to be developed. When threatening clouds foretel the coming storm, the wary mariner furls his sails. Should not his wise example be followed by the patriot, the statesman and the philosopher. You have doubtless, examined the different positions of the present political parties. May we inquire to what conclusions you have come? You must be aware that the only formidable competitors in the field, for the highest office in the gift of the people, are Henry Clay, of Kentucky, and James K Polk, of Tennessee. "James G Birney, of Michigan, a better man, than either of those just named," you will reply, "is regularly no amated for the same office."

We have nothing to say against the *honesty* or *capability* of Mr. Birney. On the contrary, we have much to say in favor of both.—His being a regular member, moreover, of a highly respectable Christian denomination, adds to rather than detracts from his character. But however numerous his qualifications may be, there is not a liberty man in the country so destitute of intelligence, as to suppose for a moment, that he stands the slightest chance of being elected President of the United States. Will not the votes, therefore, cast for him at the approaching canvass, be virtually *thrown away*. We will be answered probably by our liberty friends, "we will *not choose from evils*." Both Clay and Polk are slaveholders, and consequently neither the one nor the other, deserves the suffrages of a free people. There is more *plausibility* than soundness, permit us to suggest, in this mode of reasoning, which is rarely adopted by persons of judgment, in the common transactions of life. There are few persons or things, in the world we inhabit, *absolutely perfect*. When we are about to purchase an article or commodity, for use or ornament, what course do we usually pursue? Do we condemn or set aside every thing we examine because we can find nothing *faultless*? Or rather do we not, as rational men, select what seems to us to have the fewest defects? These are facts, friends, that cannot, by the most ingenious process of logic, be set aside, and we trust your candor and good sense will induce you to predicate your future political action upon them.

We will now briefly consider the pretensions and qualifications of Mr. Polk, as nominee of the Democratic party for the most elevated and honorable office in the Universe. It might reasonably be supposed that a man aspiring to such an office, would be entirely above petty geographical or sectional prejudices or partialities, and that his expanded intellect and liberal feelings would embrace in their grasp, the entire population of our widely extended country. This, however, seems not to be the fact. A passing notice of the circumstances attending his nomination, must convince every unprejudiced mind, that he is the *mere creature* of the south, and inseperably wedded to their "peculiar institution." The two-third rule adopted by the Democratic nominating convention, clearly shows to the most superficial observer, that Mr Van Buren wholly destroyed his popularity in the south, by his Anti-Annexation letter. On some *ultra annexation man*, the chivalry, of the south had resolutely fixed, and the "northern doughfaces" *must* come into the traces. Hence the numerous and fruitless ballottings previous to Mr. Polk's name being brought before the convention, whose members seemed to rejoice in the opportunity thus afforded them of bending the pregnant hinges of the knee, that thrift might follow fawning. No sooner was the result of the last great effort of the convention announced, than Messrs Elmore and Pickens—not members of the Hon body chosen by the democracy to do their work, but a sort of *self appointed* Plenipotentiaries—came forward and in the most complacent and patronizing manner imaginable gave in their adhesion to Mr Polk, and pledged the *sterile, traitorous*, and comparatively *small state of South Carolina* to sustain him throughout the arduous struggle of the pending Presidential campaign. It is known to

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

PITTSBURGH—AUGUST 1, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT,

HENRY CLAY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN.

Democratic Antimasonic and Whig Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR.
General JOSEPH MARKLE,
Of Westmoreland County.

Congress,
CORNELIUS DARRAGH.

Senate,
GEORGE DARSIE.

Assembly,
T. J. BIGHAM, of Pittsburgh.
JOHN RIDDLE, of Robinson.
ALEX. HILANDS, of Ross.
FAUNTLEY MUSE, of Versailles.

Commissioner,
WILLIAM MAGILL, of Birmingham.

Auditor,
WILLIAM S. SIMMONS, of Jefferson.

Canal Commissioner,
SIMEON GUILFORD, of Lebanon county.

Mr. Clay on the Tariff.

ASHLAND, 29th June, 1844

Dear Sir:—I have received your favor, stating that our political opponents represent me as being a friend of Protection at the North, and for Free Trade at the South; and you desire an expression of my opinion, under my own hand, for the purpose of correcting this misrepresentation. I am afraid that you will find the effort vain to correct misrepresentations of me. Those who choose to understand my opinions can have no difficulty in clearly comprehending them. I have repeatedly expressed them as late as this spring, and several times in answer to letters from Pennsylvania. My opinions, such as they are, have been recently quite as freely expressed at the South as I ever uttered them at the North. I HAVE EVERY WHERE MAINTAINED THAT IN ADJUSTING A TARIFF FOR REVENUE, DISCRIMINATIONS OUGHT TO BE MADE FOR PROTECTION; THAT THE TARIFF OF 1842 HAS OPERATED MOST BENEFICIALLY, AND THAT I AM UTTERLY OPPOSED TO ITS REPEAL.—These opinions were announced by me at public meetings in Alabama, Georgia, Charleston in South Carolina, North Carolina, and in Virginia.

Your friend and obedient servant, H. CLAY.

Mr Frederick J. Cope."

MR. POLK ON THE TARIFF.

Letter to the people of Tennessee, June 1843

"Upon the subject of the Tariff I have but little to add to what I have heretofore often declared to the public.—*All who have observed my course know that* I HAVE AT ALL TIMES BEEN OPPOSED TO THE "PROTECTIVE POLICY." *I am for laying such moderate duties on imports as will raise revenue enough when added to the income from the sale of lands and other incidental sources, to defray the expenses of government economically administered. I am in favor of a Tariff for revenue,* AND OPPOSED TO A TARIFF FOR PROTECTION.—I was a member of Congress during the period that this subject excited greatest interest. *I was opposed to the Protective Tariff of* 1828 *and voted against it.* I voted for the act of 1832—*because it reduced the Tariff of* 1828 *to lower rates. That made some reduction,* THOUGH NOT AS MUCH AS I DESIRED *to have made.* I voted for the act of March 2d, 1833, (commonly called the compromise act) which reduced the rates of the act of 1832 to still lower rates, and finally brought the rates of the act of 1832 down to a point at which no article was after the 30th of June 1842 to be subject to a duty higher than 20 per cent. This was the law when the late Whig Congress came into power. By the tariff act of the 30th August, 1842, *the compromise act was violated and repealed* I AM OPPOSED TO THE ACT OF 1842, *not regarding it to be a revenue tariff, but in many of its provisions* HIGHLY PROTECTIVE AND OPPRESSIVE *in its character. I am in favor of the restoration of the compromise act of* 1833.

(Signed) JAMES K. POLK."

Mr. Polk On Wool.

"THE WOOL GROWERS CONSIDER THE DUTY ON FOREIGN WOOL AS IMPORTANT TO THEIR PROSPERITY. THIS OPINION I APPREHEND IS FOUNDED IN ERROR * * *

"MY OWN OPINION IS THAT WOOL SHOULD BE DUTY FREE."—Congressional Debate, vol. 9, page 1191.

And for Annexation.

"I HAVE NO HESITATION IN DECLARING, THAT I AM IN FAVOR OF THE IMMEDIATE ANNEXATION OF TEXAS TO THE TERRITORY AND GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES." Jas. K. Polk, to the citizens of Cincinnati, Apr. 28, 1844

☞ The attention of our country exchanges is requested to some remarks addressed to them in the review of the markets.

Polk, Texas and Disunion.

The all-absorbing importance of the present political contest in its ultimate effects upon the welfare of the country, in regard to the Texas question, should be kept prominently before the people. The question should be pressed home to the conscience and feeling of every man who loves his country. The issue is clearly made up by the nomination of Polk and the resolution of the Baltimore National Convention. If Polk is elected, Texas will certainly be annexed to this country, with all the concomitant evils of an extension of slavery, a disgraceful war, and a twenty million debt. Even if we could elect a majority to Congress opposed to the measure, we cannot prevent it. Mexico will be invaded through Texas by hosts of citizens of the United States, by the connivance of the Government, until we force Mexico into a war, and Texas will then be taken possession of by conquest, if in no other way. The free-traders, and nullifiers, and disunionists of the South are determined to have Texas, and if Mr. Polk is elected they will have it. Let every northern man as he gives his vote reflect on this.

Political Changes.

The Post of Tuesday contains a long list of pretended renunciations from the Harrison to the Polk and Texas party. If this list is as incorrect as the one the Post publishes for this county, it is not worth much. In the list for this county, the Post has 24 or 25 names, only 4 or 5 of whom according to the Post's own statement will vote for Polk; some of the remainder will vote for Birney, and some will *vote for Clay!*

We should, long ere this, have published the voluminous lists which make their appearance in every part of the county in Whig papers, of defections from the Polk and Texas ranks, but we considered our room better employed in disseminating information in relation to the principles of James K. Polk; but as a set off to the Post's list we give the following, mostly drawn from changes in Ohio.

The Ohio Repository contains the renunciation of George Frederick, Wm. Lemmon and William Pier, all mechanics who have heretofore supported Locofocoism.

The Steubenville Herald contains the renunciation of Judge Patterson, D. N. Ralston, James E. Blackburn, Wm. Trotter and Henry Betz, from Polk and Dallas and Tod, to Clay, Frelinghuysen and Bartley. The New Lisbon Palladium, contains the renunciations of Wm. Mankin, Jonathan N. Ashford, and Isaac Mankin, Jr. from Polk and Texas. It adds, 'We have a large list of Straightouts on hands, which we shall publish as fast as we can find room. The Springfield Republic, contains the renunciation of Locofocoism by G. C. Icenberger and David Roller, of Clark county. The Urbana Citizen of the 9th, says, Hon. Joseph R. Swan, President Judge of this judicial circuit, openly avows his opposition to Polk, Dallas and Texas. The State Journal contains the order of Stephen Smith Delaware co. O. to strike his name from the Loco list.

In Madison county, O. Wm. P. Linvill, has renounced the foul party. And a call for a meeting of bolters from the Loco ranks to be held at London in that county, on the 13th inst. appears in the papers, signed by Z. T. Fisher, John F. Chinowith, Geo. Phifer, Wm. B. Coalter, Wm. Jinks, and H. McCampbell. Henry Fall, I. C. Vanatti, Adam Sonday, and Edmond Lucas, Sen. of Darke co. have publicly renounced Locofocoism. The Buckeye Sentinel, printed at Elyria, O. says, since the nomination of Polk more than 30 Locofocos have backed out in Lorain—some have gone to the 3d party, others are staunch Whigs. In Paris township, Stark county, a Clay Club was lately organized in the village of Paris, and 20 promptly came forward and signed the Constitution, only 6 of whom were Harrison men in 1840, the balance, 14, having renounced their Locofocoism since 1842. These are a few of the bolters whose renunciations have appeared in the Ohio papers.

In addition to these we may mention the *twenty* citizens of Northumberland county in this State, who have thrown off the Polk and Texas and Free-trade shackles, and have resolved to vote for Clay and Markle. Their names are Abraham Hamor, Thomas Johnson, Abraham Troxell, Wm. Newberry, Nicholas Paul, Daniel Snyder, Joseph Pursel, Charles Paul, John Armstrong, Jacob Phillips, Cornelius B. Smith; John Rake, Samuel J. Johnson Geo. W. Hoffman, P. Moyer, James Park, J. P. Manly Joseph Martin, Isaac H. Jarrett, William Leighou.

Besides these, we have the names of 17 members of the Legislature of Massachusetts from Franklin county in 1843-4, who have renounced Locofocoism.

Add to these the following original Jackson men who now go for Clay: Wm. C. Rives, of Virginia; J. W. Miller, of New Jersey; W. C. Archer, of Virginia; J. M. Berrien of Georgia; N. P. Tallmadge of New York; Richard H. Bayard of Delaware; W. P. Mangum of North Carolina; E. H. Foster, and Spencer Jarnagan of Tennessee; all Senators of the U. States. Judge M'Lean of the Supreme Court; Hon. Samuel D. Ingram, of Pa. Hon W. C. Preston, of South Carolina; Hon. C. Chapman, Gov. Fenner of R. I; R. M. Sherman of Conn. with a host of other statesmen, who were Jackson men, now go for Clay. In the House of Representatives there are some 25 original Jackson men, who now are against Polk and Texas.

☞ The Locos called a meeting in the Third Ward of Allegheny city, on Saturday evening last, for the purpose of forming a Club. How many do you think were there? Eh? Why there were just *three!*

The Locos have got a sign hung out in Fetterman's Row with "J. K. POLK DALLAS and MUHLENBERG," painted in staring letters on it, and in addition, these suspicious words, "Equal protection to all." Now why this shameless duplicity? Why can they not say they are in favor of the *Tariff of* 1842? No: they dare not venture on it: they know it would be too glaring an imposition upon the credulity of the honest portion of the party, and so the leaders have attempted to gull them with the ridiculous unmeaning phrase of "equal protection."—We want no better evidence of our coming triumph than to see the Loco wire-pullers dodge the question in this way. The way-faring man though a fool can see thro' the clumsy legerdemain of these demagogues.

SHOCKING MURDER.—We have heard of a shocking murder, committed at Breakneck, in Butler county, about eighteen miles from the city, by a man named —— Nelles, on the person of his wife. The circumstances as related to us are these: Early on last Saturday morning the supposed murderer called some men engaged in reaping near his house. Before they got there a neighbor's girl, who was on an errand to borrow something, went in.—She found him setting on the side of a bed fanning his wife. To the girl he said his wife was dying, but when she put her hand on the woman's forehead it was already cold. To the men he said she had had a spasm which affected her in that way. Physicians were immediately sent for

As is customary, the neighboring women gathered in, and on examination it was found that she had been choked to death. Her throat was black, and even the marks of finger nails were plain. One of her sides was found to be contused, as though by pounding. The supposed murderer was immediately arrested and committed to jail in Butler on Sabbath morning. The men who were first called were suspicious of him, as he had been quite too intimate with a woman living near his house.

It is proper that the people of the North should be fully informed of the expectations of the Polk men of the South, where Free Trade is the great doctrine. A Mobile paper thus notices a speech at a late Polk meeting in that city.

"Mr Chandler's speech at the Democratic Tent, on Saturday night, was in his usual eloquent, impassioned and brilliant style. He commenced by saying that party lines were now broadly and distinctly drawn, that Mr Clay was the candidate of the Protective Tariff party, and Mr. Polk of the Free Trade party; that the former boasted of being the author of the American System, and had been, he believed, in favor of every Tariff that had been passed."

ROCK RIVER NAVIGABLE.—The steamboat "LIGHTER" arrived here this morning from Jefferson, the county seat of Jefferson county, Wisconsin, which is situated on Rock river 275 miles from its mouth. This is farther up than any steam boat has ever gone before, and is within 45 miles of Milwaukie, on Lake Michigan. The L., brought out a barge and a heavy cargo of wheat and flour.—*St. Louis New Era, July* 22

The Harvest is about completed in this county, and we believe it is fully ascertained that the Wheat crop has not come up to the expectations of the farmers. There is an abundance of straw, but the grains are small, and a great deal has been struck with the rust, owing to the wetness of the season. The quantity of Wheat will no doubt be reduced one third below what its appearance, while standing promised. In this county, we have had a most delightful summer. Every thing has grown to its full capacity, and, with the exception of wheat, yields abundantly.—*Uniontown Democrat.*

The Difference.

"I am in favor of repealing the existing Tariff."—Polk.

"I am utterly opposed to its repeal"—Clay.

Mr. John Mecaskey.

PITTSBURGH, July 31st, 1844.

MR. D. N. WHITE:—*Dear Sir:*—In the Gazette of Wednesday you publish an article over the signature of John Mecaskey, which misrepresents me, and to which I beg leave to make the following reply through your columns.

Mr. Mecaskey says, I "promised to consult the base author of the article in question, and give me (Mecaskey) his name." This is not true. I made no such promise. I told Mr M., that "I would call upon the author of the article and send him to him," but that unless the matter contained in the advertisement of which he complained contained what was not true, I did not feel at liberty to give him the name. This Mr. Mecaskey did not allege and I accordingly called upon the author of the advertisement and requested him to go to Mr. Mecaskey, as he felt aggrieved at the publication of the article. He informed me that no untruth was contained in the article, and declined going to Mr Mecaskey. That the above was the only promise I made, I proved to Mr. Mecaskey on yesterday afternoon, by the gentleman whom he himself brought with him as a witness to the conversation between him and myself.

Again—Mr. Mecaskey says that "instead of the name he received a note apologizing not only for the violation of the promise referred to, but for the infamous conduct of his "anonymous correspondent" In order that the public may see how much truth there is in this assertion, I request Mr. Mecaskey to furnish you a copy of that note for publication. I requested yesterday that he would furnish me with a copy, which he declined doing.

In regard to the other parts of Mr. Mecaskey's note, I am indifferent. I pursued in the case what I deemed the only correct course for an editor to pursue.

WILLIAM H. WHITNEY.

The Street Committee to whom was referred the Communication from the Trustees of St. Paul's Church, beg leave to report—that

Being aware of the importance of the subject of the alteration of grades, your Committee concluded to submit the matter to the Solicitor, from whom they have received a written opinion, in which your Committee agree with him, and which they beg leave to offer as their report. All of which is respectfully submitted, and would ask the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

R. GALWAY,
B. C. SAWYER,
JAS. W. BAXTER,
JOHN LAUGHLIN,
SIMPSON HORNER,

To Messrs R. Galway and others, Committee on Streets, &c.

GENTLEMEN—In the matter of the notice by the Committee of St. Paul's Church, referred to me, the question asked of the City Solicitor, as I understand it, is, will the City be responsible for any damage that may arise by having Grant street, &c., brought down to the grade fixed by Ordinance, passed the 26th day of March, 1836, which ordinance altered the grade from that established by resolution of Councils of Sept. 29, 1823, and to which St. Paul's Church was built. This is the question admitting that both of said Ordinances or Resolutions of Councils were passed and recorded according to law, and that the Church was built to the first grade so establi hed.

The first matter to consider is, have the Mayor, Aldermen and citizens the right and authority to alter a grade after it has once been regularly established, and permanent improvements made agreeably to the grade so fixed.

The town of Pittsburgh was laid out in 1784, for the Penn's, on ground which was their private property, being part of one of the manors saved to them by the act of 27th November, 1779, out of the general confiscation of their proprietory interest. The streets were public property for the use of all the holders of lots, and were highways the title to which was vested in said lot holders for the public convenience and use of said town.

The town of Pittsburgh was first incorporated into a Borough, by the act of 22d April, 1794, in which charter, amongst other things, is the following, viz: "And to the intent that the streets, lanes, alleys, and such others as shall be hereafter laid out, may be *duly regulated, made and kept in good order*, Be it enacted, &c., that no person or persons whatsoever shall, from and after the publication of this act, lay the foundation of any party wall, *or front of any building* adjoining the streets, lanes and alleys within the said borough, before they have applied to the surveyors or regulators, to be appointed by the burgess and assistants of the said borough, who are hereby empowered, *as often as there shall be occasion*, to appoint three discreet persons to be surveyors or regulators of the said streets, lanes and alleys, *so far as the same are already laid out and built upon*, and of such streets, lanes and alleys as *shall hereafter*, from time to time, be laid out and opened by the owners of the ground within the said borough respectively; which said persons so to be appointed shall direct the regulation of the said streets, lanes and alleys, and of the footway on the sides of the streets, and fronting the houses and lots in the said Borough, with the width or breadth of such foot ways and upon application made to them shall regulate and lay out the gutters, channels and conduits for the carrying off the water, &c. &c.—The 1st act of incorporation was repealed by the 2d act incorporating the borough of Pittsburgh, passed March 5th, 1804. The Committee will observe that by the 1st charter the first regulation only appears to have been provided for, and I have inserted the provisions of said Charter to show how much more general and unqualified the powers are which are given by the 2d act of incorporation in the 6th section, as follows, viz: "That it shall and may be lawful for the town council to meet as often as occasion may require, and enact such by laws and make such rules, regulations and ordinances as shall be deter mined by a majority of them, necessary to promote the peace, good order, *benefit and advantage of said borough, particularly of providing for the regulation of the market*, IMPROVING, *repairing and keeping in order, the streets, alleys and highways,*" &c.

By the act of 13th March, 1816, incorporating "the Mayor, Aldermen and citizens of Pittsburgh," &c., section 5th, is provided, "That they shall have in addition to the powers now vested in the borough of Pittsburgh, which are hereby transferred to, and vested in the said Councils, all the powers and authorities now vested by law in the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia, also that the Select and Common Councils shall have full power, &c., to ordain, &c., such and so many laws, ordinances, regulations and constitutions as shall be *necessary or convenient* for the government and welfare of said city, and the same to put in force, &c., and at their pleasure to *revoke, alter and make anew*, as occasions may require.

The act of 11th March, 1789, incorporating the city of Philadelphia, gives the power of making, altering, &c., of Ordinances as above. Also, the city of Philadelphia has the power of "making, amending and repairing the public streets," and of directing the regulation of the said streets, lanes and alleys and common sewers with the degree of descent of each water course."

On a careful examination of the authority given by the charter of the city of Pittsburgh, which embraces all the authority of the borough charter, with the charter of Philadelphia, and laws relative there to prior to 1816. I am satisfied that the city has the fullest power to alter the grades of the different streets, repeal former ordinance relative thereto, and improve, repair and keep in order said streets, whenever and howsoever the Councils may deem "necessary" for "the welfare" of said city.

All the laws granting them corporate privileges are worded and expressed, specially granting unlimited authority over the markets and streets, the only words of qualification being for the "benefit and advantage" and welfare of said city. The Councils, the Representatives of the citizens, are by law the Judges of what regulation is for the general good of the city. Nor are the Councils of any one year the sole judges, by the charter all and every ordinance they pass may be annulled by themselves or any subsequent council. The majority in Councils represents not only the majority of the citizens, but the whole body of the citizens, and the charter is founded on the principle that every man and body of men will do, and are the best judges of what is most to their own benefit and advantage, and that private inconvenience is more than compensated by the general welfare of the whole body corporate.

The second question then is: if they have the authority, is the city responsible for the damages done by such alteration of the grades. On this question I have ransacked the books for authority—and can furnish the committee with nothing satisfactory on the subject.

The general principle of law is that where the property belongs to the corporation, and they by their charter have unlimited legislative power over it, that they are only responsible where they exceed their power.

If the city is liable to damages for an alteration of ten feet in the grade of a street, they would be liable in principal for an alteration of one inch.

The difficulty in recovering would be, that the persons who claim damages (in general) are part and parcel of the body corporate; they are represented in Councils, and alteration of a grade is as much their act as the act of any other person. Besides can damages be recovered for doing a legal act, an act which the Councils by the charter has a right to ordain shall be done. It appears to me in every aspect as one of these inconveniences, which individuals must submit to, for the general benefit of the community. If the city are liable for every alteration of the ordinances respecting the grade of the streets, the boxes, awnings, cellar doors, paving, &c. &c., that may inconvenience or damage individuals it would amount to this almost, that when ordinances are once passed, be they good or bad, for the "general welfare" or otherwise, that they should remain thereafter unalterable. In other words it would be placing a clog upon the free exercise of the powers vested in the city Councils.—As the case has never been adjudicated in this state, the committee will understand me as merely stating some of the difficulties in recovering damages.

I think the committee will agree with me in this, that it will be better to have the matter legally adjudicated, as soon as persons see proper to bring suits for damages, that the city it responsible may know it, as there no doubt will be many alterations hereafter in grades, that will be established in the city District.

At all events I feel myself fully justified in saying that the chances are much in favor of the city, and that Councils would be establishing a very inconvenient precedent by settling any claim without having the matter fully adjudicated.

ROBT. WOODS, City Solicitor.

DIED,

At Zelienople, Pa. on Friday, July 19th, Miss VIRGINIA S. C. PASSAVANT, second daughter of P. L. Passavant, Esq., in her 25th year. On the following Sunday morning, her mortal remains were followed by a large concourse of sympathizing friends, to their long resting place in the burial ground of St. Paul's Lutheran Church, of which she was a consistent member.

To those who were intimately acquainted with the deceased it is unnecessary to say any thing of her truly lovely character. They will ever remember her, as the tried friend, the engaging companion, the humble yet decided follower of Jesus Christ: and though time may wear away the freshness of that remembrance, the fragrance of her memory will remain. Like the odor of the rose when its bloom is gone. It will be a source of melancholy pleasure to them to be assured that she died as she lived, *in the Lord*. During the last days of her illness, her mind was under a cloud, but a lucid interval of several hours, revealed the brightness of her sky, and told of peace and quietness and assurance forever.—Even in the wildness of delirium the stream of her life "in whose calm depths the beautiful and true alone were mirrored," flowed on as pure and peacefully as ever, and so noiseless was the flow of that stream into the ocean of eternity, that it could scarcely be perceived, when mortality was swallowed up in life. But the vacancy in the hearts and homes of her afflicted family, tells in language of dreadful certainty that she is not here! She is gone—gone to a better country, even an heavenly, where there is no more death, neither sorrow nor crying, and where her life is hid with Christ's in God.

Sweet spirit, farewell! Though our hearts bleed and nature faint under the stroke of the heavy chastener, we would not call thee back. We shall go to thee but thou shalt not return to us.

Tariff Mass Convention.

☞ The friends of Clay, Frelinghuysen, Markle and a Protective Tariff, in Western Pennsylvania, and the adjoining counties of Ohio and Virginia, are invited to meet at Pittsburgh, in MASS CONVENTION, on TUESDAY eptember 10th, 1844.

S. Fahnestock,	John Morrison,
C. B. M. Smith,	E. W. Stephens,
James Dunlop,	George S. Hays,
Robert Mackey,	Eph. Jones,
A. H. Miller,	M. Beltzhoover,
Wm. Eichbaum,	J. H. Davis,
Joshua Hanna,	Ch. L. Magee,
John Small,	COMMITTEE.

Patent Valenciennes, Laces and Edgings,

AT W. R. MURPHY'S.

JUST opened, a lot of these beautiful goods, of new styles, and at much lower prices than before offered

Commercial Record.

PITTSBURGH BOARD OF TRADE.
COMMITTEE FOR AUGUST, 1844.
CHARLES KNAP, JR.····JAMES MAY····W. H. DENNY.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW

OF THE PITTSBURGH MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING Wednesday evening, August 1.
Gazette and Advertiser Office,

Remarks—The movement in trade has been of a sluggish description. The dull season is fairly at meridian The preparations making for the Fall trade are increasing, and heavy supplies of all sorts of merchandise, groceries, drugs, etc. are beginning to arrive. The general indications of a heavy business are favorable and a lively tone on this subject pervades the commercial circle. An increased demand for the great variety of Pittsburgh manufactures will certainly be felt early in the season, and as a consequence great efforts are being made to meet it. On the whole we have abundant cause for expecting a large and sound Fall trade.

The Weather has been generally very warm.—On Tuesday evening we had a heavy rain which will tend to keep a good stage of water in the rivers.

Western Waters—On last Saturday evening a rise of about 6 feet came out of the Monongahela river, but owing to the shortness of that stream and the neighborhood of its sources it soon ran out. We now have 5½ feet water in the channel.

The Country—This may be an appropriate place in which to call the attention of our country exchange papers to the importance of noticing the quantity and quality of the crops in their vicinity. Every paper must have a district of country to support it, and in that district, of necessity, the crops and prices of produce must be an object at home and abroad. Now, we would like to see more attention to these matters. Hundreds of our country papers have come to hand with little or no local matter. For all we can learn from them there might just as well be no papers at all where they are published. At present we wish to urge more attention to the crops and prices. There is Steubenville, Beaver, New Lisbon, Wellsville, and a great number of other towns with which we are intimately connected in business, but in none of their papers can we learn what is doing. We should like very much to see an improvement.

Ashes—We have no movement or transactions to report in Ashes. The market continus dull and inactive. We quote Pots at 3¾@3¾c. Scorchings do; Pearls 4½c ₱ lb. Sale ratus shares in the general dullness. We observe an article in market from "Old Creek" neatly put up in boxes and held at 5¼@5½c ₱ lb. Received 49 casks of Scorchings and 49 of Pots.

Blooms are very dull and neglected. Sale of 5 tons Juniata at $55 1/76 mos.

Brooms—In the absence of any transactions of moment we quote as last week, $1.12½@1.42 ₱ doz. as in quality. Received 20 doz.

Bark—We quote as formerly, Chesnut Oak $4.00. Black Oak $3; Hemlock $2.50@3 ₱ cord.

Beeswax—No improvement in the receipts and for want of transactions nominally 25c ₱ lb.

Cheese is excessively dull. The stock is very heavy and first hands find it very difficult to dispose of—we cannot quote a price from wagon: what now offers is nearly all taken in trade. From store sales of the best quality of W. R. have been made at 4c and no charge for boxes. Holders ask from 3¾@4½c, but we hear of no sales above 4c. Receipts 452 boxes, 4 casks.

Copperas—Sales of Steubenville at 2c per lb. Received 20 bris.

Copper of all kinds is quiet. Braziers 29@30 cents; Sheathing do; Old 16@18c ₱ lb. Received per canal, 29,000 lbs.

Candles—Pittsburgh Star Candles 22c ₱ lb., an excellent article and received favorably in the market. Cincinnati do. 21c. City dipped 8c.

Cotton Yarns—No alteration has been made in the card prices of Yarns. 17c. Nos 5 to 10, and we think there is less disposition to sell under them than last week. We cannot say that the card prices can be considered the ruling prices. Sales have been made as low as 16c, but we doubt whether Yarns can now be bought at that.

Cotton—We have not heard of any transactions this week. We quote 7¾@8¼, as in quality. Received 542 bales, all for manufactures.

Flour—Since our last report the receipts of Flour have been very light, only about 300 bbls by river and very little by wagon. These receipts are not nearly equal to the consumption of the city. In consequence there has been a steady advance and a prospect of going up still further unless the receipts increase. The market is unsettled and we quote from last sales $3.37½@3.50 remarking; that most of the sales have been at the inside margin. We said last week it would go up to $3.50 unless the supplies increased—we see nothing now to prevent a further advance. Those now shipping would do better to sell here. We append our usual statement—the excess in favor of 1843 is increasing rapidly.

1843—July 21st to 27th—Flour, brls···· ·····	2,803
1843—Whole amount to July 20th ·····	99,326
Total to July 27th, '43···· ·····	102,129
1844—July 21st to 27th—Flour, brls····· ·····	1,000
1844—Whole amount to July 26th ·····	83,098
Total to July 27th, '44 ·····	84,100
"····· '43 ·····	102,129
Excess in '43···· ·····	18,029

Feathers—A sale of 6,300 lbs ordinary Western is reported at 24½c per lb. Prime are scarce and in active demand at 27@28c. Received 316 sacks.

Freights—The Imports by river from below have been unusually large for the season, and an increase in the receipts for shipment by Canal over the previous week. The freight offering is nothing like equal to the capacity of the lines. The commerce of the canal for July will not be near so large as in May, yet in that month the freight sent forward was not sufficient to give them full employment. Rates are without variation—Flour to Philadelphia 80c per bbl; Bacon, Tobacco, &c. 45@50c, mostly the former, per 100 lbs.

Fruit—*Dried*—Peaches are freely offered from store at $1 per bushel. We are not aware of any Apples being in the market. M. R. Raisins are held at $2.45@2.50 per box. Turkey Figs 16@18c, Malaga 13@14c per lb by the Drum.

Green—Apples have become very abundant. 400 bu were sold by boats from the Monongahela at 50c per bu. Lemons and Oranges are scarce, and, unless picked, in bad order. Received 322 bbls green Apples 6 sks dried Peaches.

Fire Brick have become an object of competition in the manufacture. Immense quantities are annually required for the innumerable furnaces and forges for iron and glass manufactures. Rather dull at $14 per M. at the river. Received 46,000.

Fish—The season so far has been one of unusual demand for salted Fish. The market at present is quiet. Sales steady at for No I Herring $3.50, which at 4.25 in Baltimore allows a small profit. No I Mackerel in half bbls (no bbls in market) $7.50; No 2, $11@11.25; No 3 $8 per bbl. No I Shad trimmed $.25@$.50. Received per canal 200 bbls.

Ginseng—76 sacks arrived, but very little for this market—it would command 26@27c.

Grain—*Wheat* 60@62½c, but no receipts worth mentioning.

Barley would readily bring 45@50c.

Rye in demand at 57½c.

Oats are very dull unless very prime. The receipts by river and canal this week amount to 3965 bu. In our last we mentioned the sale of 1800 bu. in bulk at the canal. We have since ascertained but about half were sold at 18½c. This morning 25c was asked in the Diamond market. We quote them in bulk 18½c.

Glass—No movement of any moment is manifest in any kind of glass. The stock of Window, more particularly 7 country brands, is large for the season. We quote country brands 8 by 10 $1.87½@2.12½ ₱ box; 10 by 12 at $2.87½@3.12½ as in quality. City brands steady at former quotations: Received 642 boxes.

Groceries—*Sugar* is not so firm as some weeks since. Sales steady of small parcels, say 4@6 hhds to the trade at 7c 4 mos. The stock is heavy and any considerable addition under present circumstances would depress the market

Molasses—We quote N.O. at 31½@32c; sales steady and small.

Coffee—The stock of Coffee now in market is one of the finest ever held here. During the whole of the past season prices have been declining till they have reached a point which must command a considerable portion of the trade which formerly went by us to the east. We quote ordinary Rio at 6¼@7c, good fair 7¼@7¾, prime 7¾@7½c. Sale of 125 bags prime at $7.31½ ₱ 100 lbs to the city.—St Domingo 6¼@6½c; Laguayra 7¼@7½c; Old Government Java 12½c. Received 250 bags.

Hay—New Timothy is rather dull at $6 per net ton.

Hides—Not much doing. We quote Missouri 12½c ₱ lb; Spanish 15@17½, do salted 10@13c. Received 60.

Iron and Nails—The period at which several of our mills contemplate stopping for a short time has arrived. The demand has been so active for some months past the stock on hand will be very small. We quote as formerly Common bar 3c, Juniata 3½c, Nails 4@4½c ₱ lb.

Lead—Missouri Pig we now quote at 3¾@4c ₱ lb. but have heard of no sales at the latter. Received 865 pigs.

Lumber—The arrival of rafts has almost ceased We quote common and clear Pine from the latest sales at the river at $6@12 ₱ M. feet. In the yard it is held at $8.50@18 ₱ M feet, with but little demand. Considerable quantities have been shipped this season to St. Louis by steamboat. Good fair Shingles at the river $1-50 per M., from the yard $1.75.

Naval Stores—Rosin $2.75 ₱ bbl. Pitch $4.50 ₱ bbl. North Carolina Tar in large packages $4. Turpentine 50@55 ₱ gall. Received 81 bls. Rosin.

Plaster—Ground Plaster in casks $14.50@15 ₱ ton.

Potatoes are abundant of the best quality at 31½c ₱ bushel.

Pig Metal—The market has been quiet through the week. No transactions have transpired varying in terms from those of the last three weeks. The following sales are all we have heard:

20 tons best Hanging hot blast at $20 cash.			
50 " "	Monongalia	" 28 "	
75 " "	Allegheny	" 90 6 mos.	
120 " "	"	" 28 4@6 mos.	

Provisions—*Bacon*—The market has been active through the week, but the transactions have been small in size. The demand is chiefly from the trade and we hear of no purchases on speculation or for shipment.—Sale of 50 casks Shoulders at 4c per lb, 8000 lbs assorted from smoke house at 4¾ for Shoulders, 4¾ for Sides and 5c for Hams. We quote city cured at 3@3½c, 4@4½c and 5@5½c for Shoulders, Sides and assorted, and Hams.—The aggregate sales of the week make a considerable item. Received 5 hhds and 352 pieces.

1844—July 21st to 27th—Bacon, lbs ·····	554,795
1844—Whole amount to July 20th ·····	19,445,460
Total to July 27th, '44 ·····	20,000,255
1841—July 21st to 27th—Bacon, lbs ·····	435,050
1841—Whole amount to July 20th ·····	17,440,087
Total to July 27th, '41 ·····	17,875,137
"····· '43 ·····	20,000,991
Excess in '43 ·····	489,703

Whiskey has advanced: last sale of raw was at 19c. Received 22c. Raw is in active demand. Received 115 bbls.

Diamond Market.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, July 31.

The rain on Tuesday evening prevented so full an attendance, as is usual.

BUTTER—We do not remember ever to have seen a greater scarcity of Butter than on Saturday and to-day. This morning best print sold at 16@20c per lb, and some asked 25c.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes 31½c per bu, or 10c ₱ peck—Corn 6@8c per doz. Tomatoes 10@12c ₱ peck. Cabbage 1@1½c ₱ head. Plums 2@4c per qt. Apples 10@11c ₱ peck, &c. Other articles about the same as last week. Eggs 6½c ₱ doz.

Cattle Market.

Reported exclusively for the Daily Gazette & Advertiser by J. GOEHRING, *Federal Street, Allegheny City.*

ALLEGHENY CITY, July 31, 1844.

The offerings at Goehring's yards are tolerable full for the season. During the week ending at date, the sales have been as follows:

118 head of Beef Cattle at	2½@3¼c ₱ lb. net.	
125 " "	Sheep	"—@$1.00 ₱ head.
46 " "	Calves	"$2@$3.00 "

Prime Cattle bring our outside figure. Sheep and Calves are some what better within the two weeks past.

Commerce of the Pennsylvania Canal.

FROM JULY 21ST TO 27TH INCLUSIVE.

Carefully compiled for the Daily Gazette and Advertiser.

IMPORTS.

Merchandize ··lbs·	366,206	Blooms ····· lbs·	235,770
Hardware ·····	172,705	Axes ·····	1,000
Muslin ·····	143,807	Mahogany ·····	1,218
Groceries ·····	82,181	Copper ·····	22,052
Drugs ·····	75,079	Marble ·····	11,927
Furniture ·····	26,349	Sundries ·····	3,508
Clay and Gypsum ··	97,747	Ag. products ·····	6,796
Pig metal ·····	420,953	Barilla ·····	13,956
Tobacco, Manufactured	20,966	Oil ····· gals·	892
Queensware ·····	42,427	Fish ····· bls·	209
Leather ·····	11,038	Salt ····· chrls·	508
Powder ·····	5,848	Oats ····· bush·	3,062
Coffee ·····	192,155	Posts ·····	200

EXPORTS.

Flour ····· brls·	1,092	Sundries ·····	10,179
Bacon ····· lbs·	455,059	Ag. products ·····	17,427
Cheese and Butter·	24,041	Mdse ·····	9,295
Lard and Tallow ··	78,529	Castings ·····	4,748
Not specified ·····	18,022	Glassware ·····	6,170
Feathers ·····	1,322	Bagging ·····	23,118
Wool ·····	29,905	Iron and Nails ····	3,854
Cotton ·····	26,779	Whiskey ····· gals·	1,500
Hemp ·····	6,641		
Hops ·····	42,067	Boats cleared ·····	76
Tobacco ·····	639,779	Boats entered ·····	51
Rags ·····	3,873		

SPIRIT OF THE DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New Orleans, July 29—Business continues excessively inactive in all sorts of Western Produce and generally dull in all branches of business. Holders of Cotton have generally, since advices were received by the Great Western, been able to obtain full prices, and on the muddling and good ordinary descriptions they have, in most instances, realized an improvement of ⅛@¼ of a cent per lb.

NEW ORLEANS CLASSIFICATION.
(Assimilating to that of Liverpool.)

Louisiana and Mississippi		Tennessee and North Ala	
Inferior ·····	1 @ 5		
Ordinary ·····	5 @ 6	AVERAGE LISTS.	
Middling ·····	6¾ @ 7	Good ·····	@ —
" Fair ·····	7¼ @ 7½	Common ·····	5 @ 5¾
Fair ·····	@ 8		
Good Fair ·····	8 @ 9		
" and Fine ·····	9 @ —		

No change in Sugar—stock large for the season, and sales small. Inferior to ordinary ¼@4¼c, common 4¾@5½ fair

PITTSBURGH—JULY 29, 1844.

MR. LOWRIE'S LETTER, denying the assertions of the Uniontown Democrat, that he had admitted that Mr. Polk was opposed to the Tariff, is to us very unsatisfactory. Mr. Lowrie says "he did not admit that Mr. Polk is opposed to the Tariff, but on the contrary endeavored to show that the Tariff would be in no danger in the event of the success" of "Mr Polk." Mr. Lowrie does not say he believes Mr. Polk is friendly to a Tariff, he only says he did not admit he was opposed to it. Mr. Lowrie may really believe Mr. Polk is opposed to a tariff, and yet not consent to admit the fact.—And that such is the case, is somewhat evident from the attempt he made to show there would be no danger to the Tariff by the election of Mr. Polk. The Uniontown Democrat says he endeavored show this by saying we could send men to Congress to take care of it, Mr. Lowrie does not deny this. But why make use of such an argument as this, if the tariff would be in no danger by Mr. Polk's election. If he is friendly to the tariff he would take care of it himself, and defeat the machinations of its enemies, as all will expect Mr. Clay to do if he is elected. Will Mr. Lowrie permit us to ask him a couple of questions? Does he believe James K. Polk is friendly to the Tariff of 1842? and does he not believe that James K. Polk, if elected, will use his influence to secure the repeal of this law, and the substitution of a bill similar to that of Mr. M'Kay's, usually demonstrated the British Tariff Bill?

Life of Gen. Markle in German.

Samuel H. Clark, Esq., the editor of the Harrisburgh Vaterland's Waechter, has just issued from the press, a brief but comprehensive sketch in GERMAN, of the life and services of GEN. MARKLE, our patriotic candidate for Governor. They will be furnished at the low rate of $1 per hundred copies. We trust our friends throughout the State will send in their orders liberally, and let the people have light. The Whig press throughout the State should direct attention to this matter.

☞The above is from the Harrisburgh Telegraph. We beg leave to direct the special attention of the Clay and Markle clubs of this county to the matter. We have a large number of Germans in this region, who, if they could read the history of the old hero of Mississinnewa in their own language, would gladly give him their votes.

The Question Settled.

The Carlisle Statesman, a really honest Locofoco paper, which supports Polk on his true principles of opposition to the Tariff, thus notices his time-serving brother of the Post:

THE STATESMAN.—According to the Herald, a controversy is going on in two Pittsburgh papers, the subject of which is "the *democracy* of the Statesman." We wish it to be distinctly understood that the Statesman neither desires nor needs any endorser of its principles, and last of all a whig endorser. We are equally able and willing to vindicate both our democracy and our position in regard to some of the prominent measures of the party, whenever, in our judgment, vindication becomes necessary, and therefore we can dispense with any foreign aid. We have, we trust satisfactorily to the democracy of Cumberland at least, on all occasions supported the true principles of the party—and *if time-serving and dishonest politicians like the editors of the York Press and the Pittsburgh Manufacturer* think proper to take exceptions to our course, because we do not choose to be as *venal as themselves*, we incline to regard the exception rather as a compliment than an insult. *In opposing a Protective Tariff, such as that of* 1842, *we faithfully adhere to the policy of our party*; and we have yet to learn that an honest discharge of duty requires either explanation or apology.

Abolitionists and Liberty Party Men.

We find numerous appeals in the papers of late from Liberty men to Liberty men, and from abolitionists to abolitionists, urging them by the most cogent and convincing reasons to vote for Henry Clay and Liberty against James K. Polk and Texas and Slavery. As the day of election rapidly approaches, conscientious and patriotic men begin to weigh the effect the casting of their vote for Mr. Birney will have upon the welfare of the country, and particularly upon that great object, which abolitionists and Liberty men profess to have so much at heart, and the result of conscientious and careful deliberations on many minds is to lead them to decide that to vote for the Whig candidates is a solemn duty. We shall quote liberally from these articles, for the purpose of showing the Antislavery men of Western Pennsylvania what their brethren in various parts of the country think of the matter, and for the purpose of leaving them without excuse, if they still resolve to incur the fearful responsibility of throwing away their vote, when so much in which they are interested is put to hazard. We copy below from an address to the abolitionists of Stark county, Ohio, by abolitionists, from which it will be seen that the Anti-Slavery men of "Old Molly Stark" are determined that Texas shall not be annexed if they can help it.

"Thousands of Abolitionists will undoubtedly vote for Mr. Clay, not because he is a slaveholder, but notwithstanding he is one,—In so doing, they deny that they endorse all his sentiments. Were that so, no one would venture to vote for another, for it is next to impossible to find two intelligent men whose minds are so constituted that they can view all subjects alike.

The fact is, there are vital interests at stake—Interests which should be dear to every American citizen. Two great parties are arrayed against each other. The one holding principles which must result in disaster and misery to the great mass of the people—the other (Whig) holding principles, in the main correct. Under these circumstances what shall be done? Shall we, because we cannot immediately obtain all we want, refuse the good we can do, and choose rather to adopt a course which might result in the election of a man, and the governance of principles, which, of all others we most cordially dislike? This is not the determination of the philanthropist—He chooses to do all the good he can, and if he cannot do all he would desire, he will have the satisfaction of knowing he does his best—How then shall he accomplish his purpose? The Antislavery men of Old Stark have already determined: They have thought over, and talked over this matter: They have weighed well the consequences—and at the fall elections you will find them shoulder to shoulder, united, resolved, and without the care and guardianship of these pseudo philanthropists, they will cast their votes right."

A number of Scandinavians, by which term is meant Norwegians, Swedes and Danes, have formed a society in New York, with a view of keeping alive, during their sojourn away from their father-land, the spirit of their nationality. Attached to the association is a Library and Reading Room, established for the purpose of insuring to the members regular information of the progress and development of the Scandinavian race, as well as to promote a spirit of unity and brotherly love among them.

MEXICO.

By the ship Vistula, which arrived yesterday from Vera Cruz, we have received papers to 4th inst. fr Vera Cuiz, and to the 28th ultimo from Mexico.

The Mexican Congress was still occupied in discussing the proposals of the government for a loan of money and a levy of soldiers. The first demand for a loan of $1,000,000 and an army of 45,000 men had been rejected, but new proposals had been made, and the final vote had not been taken at the last accounts. It seems that the news of the rejection of the Treaty of Annexation by the U. S Senate, had somewhat cooled the ardor of the Mexican Congress. The members believe that an invasion of Texas will not require 45,000 men and $4,000,000. From the tone of the papers, however, we feel certain that Congress will not adjourn without voting the supplies which may be deemed necessary.

Upon the receipt of the intelligence of the transportation of U. S. Troops to the Texan frontier, the Mexican government asked of the U. S. Charge d'Affaires, Mr. B E. Green, whether the troops to be sent by Mexico against Texas would be attacked by the United States forces. Mr. Green replied that having received no instructions from his government, he could not answer the question categorically, but that as the Mexican Government had declared that Annexation would be considered a declaration of war, it was presumable that, on submitting the treaty to the Senate, the President had conceived it his duty to despatch troops to the frontiers as a measure of precaution.

According to an article in the Mercurio Argereo, copied by the Diario del Gobierno, the English war frigate Champion has committed flagrant violations of international rights; by lending its aid to the perpetration of contreband trade and smuggling in the environs of Mazatlan, and by seizing and maltreating the officers of the revenue who strove to prevent it. Complaints have been made to the British Government on behalf of the Mexican Government. *N. O Bee July* 17th.

For the Gazette & Advertiser.

MR. WHITE:—I attended the meeting of our Locofoco friends on last evening, for the purpose of hearing what our neighbor Plummer, member of Congress, had to say on the leading political questions of the day, presuming on a developement of facts, if not eloquently expressed, the simple facts with which he was acquainted, in plain, intelligible language.

Being one of many who are not warmly enlisted in favor of either of our present candidates for the Presidency, I fel disposed to listen with attention, and strip myself of all prejudice, and seriously reflect on what emanated from Mr. Plummer in relation to the doctrines advocated by Mr. Polk and his friends; and if they accorded with my views, sustained by conclusive evidence, to give Mr. Polk my support at the approaching election.

Mr. Plummer's name being announced, he arose with an appearance altogether in his favor, and from his mildness and silky mode of speaking, I promised myself a treat, with a disclosure of facts with which he was perfectly acquainted, and prepared to prove by authentic documents, convicting the opposition out of their own mouths; but instead of being edified by him with a history of events and a declaration of facts which could be sustained by Congressional files, I soon discovered in him that want of candor and strict adherence to truth, materials so seldom found in the public political speeches of the day. He had not progressed far, till by my knowledge of the debates and acts of Congress for the last few years, (as limited as it is,) I discovered a gross departure from truth. For instance, in adverting to the Compromise Bill of 1833, and Mr Verplanck's Bill introduced in the House of Representatives at the same time, he attempted to impress it upon the minds of his audience that Mr. Verplanck's Bill, for which Mr Polk voted, was a better one for the protection of their interests than the Compromise Bill

I only ask the members who composed that meeting, to refer to the two bills and judge for themselves; examine the duty on Wool and Iron particularly, and see what a gross attempt at deception. Again, when speaking of the present Tariff, he observed that only a few days ago, Mr. Clay, when asked if he was in favor of the present Tariff, replied that he was not acquainted with its details, and has since written to a Committee of Westmoreland County, lauding its efficacy and opposing its repeal, the reply, if possible to convey the idea that Mr. Clay was writing in favor of a measure, the merits of which he was entirely ignorant. Such misrepresentation is not calculated to make converts. If a man is known to make one false statement, his subsequent remarks will be listened to with suspicion.

He then went on to claim the credit for the Locos for passing the Tariff of 1842; which Mr Polk denounces, and in his speech of June 26, 1843, charges the "Whig Congress with laying violent hands on the Compromise Bill of 1833 and broke it up. They raised the Tariff as high and upon many articles higher than the rates which existed when the Compromise Act was passed." In the course of his argument he charged Mr Clay with opposition to protection, but failed in his effort to support it, and closed by saying that he thought that the tariff would be as safe in the hands of Mr Polk as in Mr Clay's. According to his own admission, Mr. Polk is opposed to the protective policy. I might enumerate other palpable misrepresentations, but suffice it to say, that if the Hon Arnold Plummer expects to deceive the people of Allegheny County on a question in which their interests are so deeply involved as the Tariff, he is mistaken. I find it will be absolutely necessary for the speakers during the present canvass to speak from the card, and if they wish to be heard with confidence they must produce the documents. S. W.

July 26, 1844.

The Pope's Bulls.

A few days since we published a Bull from the Pope against the circulation, etc. of the Bible in the vulgar tongue. Below we publish the substance of another, directed specially to the Cardinals, Bishops and Romish clergy throughout the world. It is deserving of a careful perusal.

BULL FROM THE POPE.

A great sensation has been caused in the cities, by the publication in the "Freeman's Journal," a Roman Catholic paper of N. York, of a bull from the Pope of Rome against the Bible, addressed to the Romish clergy throughout the world, and bearing date May 8th, 1844—It occupies several columns of the newspapers, and we can therefore give only the following extract from it. We publish it as a part of the history of the times. It is an extraordinary document, and coming at this juncture cannot but add fuel to the flame of Native Americanism now spreading over the country:

"Venerable Brothers, health and greeting Apostolical—Amongst the many attempts which the enemies of Catholicism are daily making in our age, to seduce the truly faithful and deprive them of the holy instructions of the faith, the efforts of those Bible Societies are conspicuous, which, originally established in England, and propagated throughout the universe, labor every where to disseminate the books of the Holy Scriptures, translated into the vulgar tongue. You are but too well aware, my reverend brethern, to what the efforts of these societies tend. They only care audaciously to stimulate all to a private interpretation of the divine oracles to inspire contempt for divine traditions, which the Catholic Church preserves upon the authority of the holy fathers—in a word, to cause them to reject even the authority of the Church herself. It is long since pastors found themselves necessitated to turn their attention to the versions current at secret conventicles, and which heretics labored at great expense to disseminate.

* * * "Indeed, many precise advices and documents teach us that a vast number of members of sects in New York, in America, at one of their meetings, held on the 4th of June, last year, have formed a new association, which will take the name of the Christian League, (*Foederis Christiana,*) a league composed of individuals of every nation, and which is to be further increased in numbers by other auxiliary societies, all having the same object viz: to propagate amongst the Italians, and especially Romans, "the principles of Christian liberty," or, rather an insane indifference to all religion." * * * "This society strains every nerve so to introduce amongst them, by means of individuals collected from all parts, corrupt and vulgar bibles, and to scatter them secretly amongst the faithful. At the same time their intention is to disseminate worse books still, or tracts designed to withdraw from the minds of their readers all respect for the Church and Holy See. These books and tracts have been composed in Italian, or translated into Italian from other languages, with the aid of Italians themselves, and amongst these books should be particularly cited "The History of the Reformation," by Merle d'Aubigne, and 'Calendar of the Reformation in Italy,' (Fostes de la Reforme en Italie,) by Jean Crie."

"Wherefore having consulted some of the Cardinals of the Holy Romish church, after having duly examined with them everything, and listened to their advice, we have decided, venerable brothers, on addressing you this letter, by which we again condemn the Bible societies, reported long ago by our predecessors, and by virtue of the supreme authority of our apostleship, we reprove by name, and condemn the aforesaid society called the *Christian League*, formed last year at New York, it, together with every other society associated with it, or which may become so.

"Let all know then the enormity of the sin against God and his Church which they are guilty of, who dare to associate themselves with any of these societies, or abet them in any way. Moreover, we confirm and renew the decree recited above, delivered in former times by apostolical authority *against the publication distribution, reading, and possession of books of the Holy Scriptures, translated into the mother tongue.*"

"Given at Rome from the Basilie of St. Peter, on the 8th of May, in the year 1844, and the fourteenth of our Pontificate.

(Signed) "GREGORY XIV., S. P.

THE POPE'S BULL IN ENGLAND.

The following article commenting on Pope Gregory's last Bull—is from the London Times. We copy it from the Philadelphia Chronicle.—This Papal edict is considered one of the most extraordinary documents of the nineteenth century, and has produced much conversation:

"The burden of Mr. Lever's popular song, "The Pope, he leads a happy life," is certainly not true of the present Pontiff Gregory the Sixteenth's lines are cast in any but pleasant places. His troubles rival those of the Grand Turk. The Jews of Ancona lately roused his ire and provoked their own prosecutions; next the wretched misgovernment of the Legations disturbed the tranquility of Monsignore Mauri Cappellari, and now his reverence, in full dress and crook in hand, has taken at a less mundane cause of alarm than industrious Jews or discontented subjects. What's that? The old cause—the cause that struck terror into the heart of Pius V, that made Leo XII. "shake in his shoes," and that provoked the bile of Pius VIII—the cause against which General Councils have legislated, and the whole Romish priesthood is confederated—simply the Bible. Nothing more. The most timid of his infallible predecessors were not more alarmed at the circulation of the Bible than is the infallible Gregory XVI, though some of them have, it is certain, been more rational and cautious in giving expressions to their fright. The Pope has denounced the circulation of the Bible in terms more absurd and wicked than those of Dr. Slop's curse. So at least we learn from a "Circular Letter from His Holiness the Pope to all Patriarchs, Primates, Archbishops, and Bishops," a document equally distinguished for insane verbosity of style and anti-Christianism in object; which is as lengthy and illogical as it is iniquitous; and is only more discreditable to his infallibility's theology than it is to his secular learning.

The exertions of the American Christian League against Romanism in its stronghold, Italy, aim, we are told, at propagating "insane indifference to all religion." It is, indeed, against those exertions that the paper pellets of the Vatican are now chiefly directed, and after a fashion worthy of Romanist learning. Listen:

"This society strains every nerve to introduce among them, by means of individuals, collected from all parts, corrupt and vulgar Bibles, and to scatter them secretly amongst the faithful. At the same time their intention is to disseminate worse books still, or tracts designed to withdraw from the minds of their readers all respect for the Church and the Holy See."

"Worse books", than the Bible! So, then the Bible in the language of the country in which it is circulated, is by a solemn decree of Gregory XVI, pronounced to be a bad book! And because its circulation is held to be destructive of "all respect for the Church and the Holy See," the decrees delivered in former times by apostolic authority against the publication, circulation, reading, and possession of books of the Holy Scripture translated into the vulgar tongue." Mark, there is no limitation as to what translation. Accordingly the bishops are directed and enjoined,

"To remove from the hands of the faithful alike the Bibles in vulgar tongue which may have been printed contrary to the decrees above mentioned of the Sovereign Pontiffs, and every book proscribed and condemned, and to see that that they learn through your admonition and authority, what pasturages are salutary and what pernicious and mortal."

Bible "pasturage" being, of course, "pernicious and mortal." The frontier of Italy—"especially those whence travelers enter"—have to be watched by the episcopal douaniers to prevent illegal importation of Bibles. And with a consciousness that spiritual intervention is at best ineffectual to stay the downfall of Rome, the interference of the secular and persecuting hand of the Italian Princes, is thus craftily solicited

What a deep sigh for the Inquisition is there here!

Such are Romanists Christianity, tolerance, and logic in the 19th century! Nevertheless there are men in England—churchmen, too, who are ready to fall down and worship Monsignore Mauri Capellari as an infallibility!"

The Texas Question Abandoned in New York by the Locos.

It is not among the least of the signs of the times that the Texas question has been formally abandoned by the Locofocos in New York. This movement will have a vital influence on that party. The present phase of affairs was elicited by a controversy between the Evening Post, the leading Locopaper in that city, and the Plebeian. The Plebeian made a fierce assault upon the Post, including the publication of a private circular letter signed by seven leading Locos, the editor of the Post being one, which it had stolen from somebody or other. The letter, (marked confidential,) in substance says, the signers were satisfied that "the late Baltimore Convention placed the Democratic party in the North in a position of great difficulty;" that the nomination of Polk and the rejection of Mr. Van Buren was for reasons connected with the immediate annexation of Texas, which reasons had no relation to the principles of the party; that the adoption of the Texas question was one taken up by the Convention *after* the delegates were elected, and upon which they were not instructed, that the Convention went beyond its authority, and sought to interpolate into the party code a new doctrine, unknown among them, at war with some of their established principles, and abhorrent to the opinions and feelings of a great majority of Northern freemen; that the question presented to the minds of the signers was whether they would reject the nominations and abandon the contest, or support the nominations and reject the untenable doctrine interpolated at the convention.

The latter alternative was preferred, and this letter was drawn up and sent to a number of influential members of the party throughout the state asking them to unite. "1st—In the publication of a joint letter, declaring our purpose to support the nomination, rejecting the resolutions respecting Texas.—2d—In promoting and supporting at the next elections the nomination for Congress of such persons as concur in these opinions."

The Post says:—"By the sentiments expressed in this letter, the course of this paper in relation to the Texas question has been governed hitherto, and will be governed hereafter. We do not intend to recognize the annexation of Texas as an issue between the two great political parties. It cannot be made so with safety to the democratic party in this state at least. It is only by taking the ground marked out in the letter, adopting the nomination of Polk and Dallas, but rejecting the interpolated question of annexing Texas, and leaving that to be an open question in the party,—it is thus only that the democratic party can be saved from defeat throughout the state."

The Post then alludes to a call for a "Democratic County Meeting" by *ninety-four* democrats which reads as follows:

"The Democratic Republicans of Monroe County, who are opposed to the 'two third rule' adopted by the National Convention, by which a minority are enabled to dictate to a majority of the party—all those who believe in a strict construction of the Constitution, and are opposed to the exercise of doubtful powers, and who agree with Jefferson that the Constitution does not provide for the annexation of foreign territory to this Union—those who are opposed to the assumption of State Debts and of the Debts of Foreign Nations, and who are unwilling that the extension and perpetuation of Slavery should be made part and parcel of the creed of Democracy—are invited to meet at the Court House in the city of Rochester on Saturday, August 31, 1844, at 10 o'clock, A. M."

The Post in commenting on this says it is a strong indication of the state of feeling in that region, that it looks with anxiety for the result of this meeting for unless those who are concerned in getting it up can see some way of giving their support to the Democratic nominations, without surrendering their integrity on the Texas question, they will not go to the polls at the approaching election, and adds that this feeling is not confined to the two counties it alluded to "but is diffused deeply and broadly through the whole interior, and cannot be disregarded without distruction to the party."

This is a most important development of a very extensive disaffection in the Locofoco ranks. It shows conclusively that the time has come when honest members of that party feel it their duty to resist the tyrannical chicanery of demagogues who, in the most unprincipled manner, and by the most despicable management, thrust upon a "large body of Northern Freemen" a question and an issue which they "abhor." We shall soon see the result. The issue of the contest in Louisiana, where every principle of "Democracy" was dropped, and this "interpolated, new doctrine," was made the "principle" upon which the election turned, has been a thunderbolt in the ranks of the Locofocos. It has alarmed the leaders beyond measure, and awakened in the honest portion of the party a determination to save it from destruction at least in the North.

GEN. SENTMANAT'S EXPEDITION—The late Mexican papers furnish some new details relative to this ill-advised expedition. Gen. Sentmanat was shot on the 14th June at noon, on the public square of Jalapa; with thirteen of his companions, who first landed with him and were captured by the troops of the Governor General. The others, to the number of seventy seven, were not able to land, and consequently were arrested on board the vessel which conveyed them. They are in a great part (says a Mexican journal) Spanish subolficers, of the Carlist party, enrolled by Sentmanat during his last sojourn in New Orleans. These unfortunate men are probably shot by this time in conformity to orders transmitted to Tobasco by the Supreme Government of Mexico. On board the schooner which carried them out were found five hundred muskets, a large quantity of swords, and some casks of powder.

THE NEW CASTLE (PA.) GAZETTE.—This paper after having been suspended for a few months has been revived and will be published regularly hereafter. The editor announces his determination no longer to publish a neutral paper, and will in his next issue, flug to the winds the banner with Clay, Frelinghuysen and Markle inscribed on its ample folds. Success to the Gazette.

AN ARTESEN WELL.—Something in the nature of an Artesan well is now in operation at the head of O'Hara street. The workmen employed in excavating to lay the main pipes to the basin struck on a spring. A piece of old pipe was stuck into it and since water has been in the basin the volume has been increased. It ran clear and cold—ice is at a discount in that neighborhood.

Gazette and Advertiser Office,
Saturday evening, July 27.

Small parcels of new Flour have appeared in the market and sold at $4.37½. Sales of old at the same, and $4 34 asked. The new flour is of an excellent quality.—Extremes for No. 1 Salt have contracted to $1@1.02 per nominal brl afloat. Sales of 5000 lbs city cured Bacon assorted at former quotations.

Buffalo, July 24—The harvest generally is progressing rapidly, and in Western New York never was better, both as respects quantity and quality. Along the Lake reg on it is just commencing, and to-day brings us the first invoice of new Wheat from Ohio—a small parcel of 60 or 70 bush from Milan per brig Henry Clay.—Our advices from that quarter speak very flatteringly of the incoming crop. The prairie plains near Huron will yield better this season than for years back, and the competition being fair, will draw forth the crops as fast as secured. Some Oswego agents are there giving tone to the market, which has opened at 70@71c. Flour when guaranteed in tolerably fair request at $3.62. Wheat 78 Corn 37½. Rye 50c. Oats 22c. Lard 5½c. Cheese 5@6c. Hams 5. Shoulders 4c. Linseed Oil 85. Flaxseed seed $1.12. Salt per brl $1.06@1.25. New Potatoes 50. Wool 27@37. Beans $1.20 per bu.—[Com. Adv.

The following is the amount of the principal articles of Western Produce received by Flatboats for the last nine months at New Orleans, compiled from the daily reports in the Bulletin.

	Oct. 10 to Jan. 10.	Jan. 10 to Apr. 10.	Apr. 10 to July 10.	Total.
Apples, brls	10000	6750	7500	16250
Bacon, hhds	983	2353	1650	4986
Beans, brls	1049	320	370	1739
Butter, kegs	310	101	63	504
Beef, brls and tres	315	4562	1111	6018
Bran and Shorts tons	430	190	....	490
Bagging, pieces	....	600	....	600
Coal, bush	50000	54000	48000	152000
Cotton, bales	13	17251	30303	45610
Corn, bush	98420	81900	113055	293375
Cider, brls	150	444	85	679
Oats, bush	20130	39250	27000	77110
Onions, brls	376	3855	57	818
Oil cake, tons	....	354	....	354
Potatoes, brls	9583	14585	1375	25493
Pork, brls	7537	83207	29225	119969
Pork and Bacon, brls	194300	5197000	2025000	7416300
Tobacco, hhds	195	1071	10553	11819
Whiskey, brls	8578	3641	4575	16664
Wheat, bush	500	1470	28040	29810

No class of persons are benefitted more by the present Tariff than Coal miners. The sufferings of many in this neighborhood during the disastrous times previous to its enactment were very severe. Since that period they are no longer paid in trade at an enormous advance, but receive cash, and have obtained two separate advances in wages. The Miners (Pottsville) Journal gives a similar account of things in that region. It says:—"Within the present year the wages of miners and laborers have advanced on the average seventy-five cents per week, there are a little upwards of four thousand persons employed in mining Coal—which at 75 cents advanced wages, would make the sum of three thousand dollars per week, and for eight months would amount to the large sum of ONE HUNDRED AND TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS, additional wages, paid to four thousand men in that region engaged in mining coal." And should the Tariff be made a permanent measure, the Journal says wages will advance again next year 75 cents per week which would put the sum of $201,000 additional wages in the pockets of 1000 laborers, in the short period of eight months.

THE GREAT WEST.—*Its Debts and Resources.*—The debts of the Western States, connected with the rapid growth of the great trade of the Lakes, is a matter of deep solicitude at this time, and there is every hope that, ere long, Illinois, Indiana, and Michigan, will redeem their plighted faith, by the resumption of their payments. The bill lately before Congress for the improvement of the western navigation will have an important influence in hastening this result—the consummation of which it is confidently expected will be hastened by the success of the Illinois negotiation in London, for the means of completing the great Canal. The debt of Illinois is indeed large, but the history of the world affords no parallel to the rapid growth of that section of the country. Its wealth and resources do not accumulate by the slow movements of steady industry in a stationary population; but moving cities, like armies in march, with their strength, their *material* and their implements, fasten upon a spot, and in a few weeks present a flourishing city, with its wants and interests, its power and population. Chicago, on Lake Michigan at the mouth of the canal, is a singular instance of this swarming of wealth and population.

In 1832, the first steamboat visited that spot, and in the same year the first frame building was put up. In 1833, the town of Chicago was laid out. The growth of its business has been as follows:

Trade of Chicago, Illinois.

Exports.		Imports.	
1836,	$1,000 61	1836,	$325,203 00
1837,	11,065 00	1837,	373,667 12
1838,	16,042 75	1838,	579,174 61
1839,	33,843 00	1839,	630,980 26
1840,	228,635 71	1840,	592,106 26
1841,	348,262 21	1841,	561,317 88
1842,	630,305 20	1842,	664,347 88
1843,	1,008,207 00	1843,	1,433,886 00

This is the result of ten years only, in which time the number of steamboats on Lake Erie, has risen from 11 small craft to 65 noble boats. At the same time the Welland Canal, in progress of completion, will admit a Liverpool vessel of 550 tons to pass to the wharf at Chicago, to take in freight. Now will there meet a canalboat of 150 tons that has ascended the Illinois river, with grain which has been floured on the canal in its passage, and which will pass into the ship, not again to be handled until put into bond in Liverpool. Let any one look back at what Chicago has done in the last ten years without facilities of any kind, and dare to predict what she will be ten years hence, when the trade of 200 miles of navigation, through the most fertile country in the world, will pour into her lap, to be put into direct communication with Europe. Chicago has hitherto not been a port of entry, a fact which has contributed to her growth, because Illinois has been supplied with smuggled goods to a very great extent, in consequence of the laws "protecting our manufactures." There are now in Illinois, 17,000,000 acres of land yet untaxed, of which 2,500,000 will come under taxation in the next four years. In this state of affairs, the debt of Illinois is as follows:—

Debt of Illinois.

Total debt		$14,500,000
By winding up her banks she reduced it to	$3,100,000	
By settlement with McAllister and Stebbins	600,000	
By sale of Internal Improvement property on hand, estimated	1,720,000	
By the canal arrangement depending on the report of Gov. Davis	5,000,000	
		10,420,000
Amount of Internal Improvement debt		$4,080,000

To meet this debt, a tax is proposed to be levied at the next session of the State Legislature, to meet in September next, and petitions from the largest Landholders, praying for the tax, have been presented, and all classes are in favor of it. The number of acres taxable next year is 16,132,66, which, valued at $3 only, would pay the interest and debt in full at a tax of 5 mills. With her improved harbors and rivers, her canal in operation and her credit restored, Illinois will advance in prosperity in a ratio far greater than ever.—[N. Y. Repub.

The following is a table exhibiting the gross amount of Revenue which accrued from Duties on Imports, Tonnage, etc, every tenth year, from 1790 to 1840, compared with the population under each census, from that of 1790 to 1840, and estimated to 1850.

Years.	Population.	Gross Revenue.	Per head.
1790	3 921,326	86 873,783	$1 75
1800	5,319,762	16,185,849	3 04
1810	7,239,903	16,878,477	2 33
1820	12 866,020	23,636,124	2 22
1840	17,069,453	15,332,036	80
1850	22,017,925	45 234,650	2 00
1860	29,854,474	52,245,319	1 75
1870	39 258,632	58,887,948	1 50
1880	51,432,806	77,143,210	1 50

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a circular relating to the duty on the Wines of Portugal, in which he decides the Wines of that Kingdom and her possessions are entitled to the same duties as are now chargeable on the white and red Wines of France, Austria, Prussia and Sardinia. Therefore, "the Department decides that the following rates of duty being those at which similar wines of the most favored nations are now admitted to entry, are all that can legally be exacted, to wit: On Madeira and other wines of Portugal and its possessions, when imported in casks, *seven and a half cts.* per gallon; when imported in bottles *fifteen cents* per gallon. On Port and other red wines of the same country, when imported in casks, *six cents* per gallon; and when imported in bottles, *fifteen cents* per gallon. The bottles being chargeable with a separate duty, agreeably to law." What effect this will have on the stock of Wines in the West, remains to be seen. We do not suppose the stock in this city heavy enough to be much affected by it.

☞**Clay and Markle Convention at Elizabethtown.**—A convention of the friends of Clay, Frelinghuysen, Markle and the Tariff of 1842, will be held in the borough of Elizabeth, on the 20th OF AUGUST NEXT, to commence at 12 o'clock M.

All favorable to the protection of American industry, and all opposed to free trade are earnestly invited to attend.

☞Messrs. Forward, Hampton, Darragh, Darsie, Mahon, Dunlop and Bigham will be present and address the meeting.

SAML. FREW,	GARRET WALL,
THOMPSON MARTIN,	JOHN RANKIN,
JOEL WALL,	CALEB EDMUNDSON,
JACOB MILLER,	SAML. KERR.
DANIEL McCURDY,	*Committee of Invitation.*

To the Volunteers of Allegheny and the surrounding counties:

The undersigned gives notice to the Volunteer Companies who were in attendance at Camp Fayette, and all new companies since organised in the counties from whence those companies came, that the trial for the medals presented by Dr. J. R. M'CLINTOCK, will take place at Pittsburgh, on

Tuesday, 10th Sept., at 9 o'clock, A. M.

The *fac simile* of Jackson's medal will be awarded to the best drilled company in the lessons comprised in the School of the Soldier, and Company, or such parts of the same as the judges may find time to inspect.

The fac simile of Harrison's medal will be awarded to the company whose representative or representatives make the nearest break to the Ball's Eye.

The names of the Judges who are to preside at the trials, the place where they are to come off, and the rules for their regulation, will be made known hereafter.

jn 25 E. TROVILLO.

Six Cents Reward.

THE above six cents (but no charges) will be paid for WASHINGTON HOUSE, an indented apprentice who absconded from the subscriber on the 25th instant. All persons are hereby warned against trusting or harboring him on my account. ROBERT M'ELHANEY,
jn 30-Tw3* of Ross township.

Executor's Notice.

LETTERS Testamentary on the Will of JOHN KEATING, late of Pitt township, Allegheny county, deceased, have been granted to the subscribers. All persons, therefore, who know themselves to be indebted to the said John Keating, deceased, will make immediate payment to them, and all persons having claims against him will present them, duly authenticated, for settlement.

JOHN GRAHAM,
ROBERT MOORE, } Executors.
JOS. R. KEATING,

Pittsburgh, July 30-Tw6t

Opened this Morning,

AT W. R. MURPHY'S Cash Dry Goods Store north-east corner of 4th and Market streets, a large assortment of *New Style Fall Prints and Chintzes*, of rich and beautiful patterns.

Also, new and handsome Prints at 12½ cts. jn27

Black Alpaccas.

JUST RECEIVED, a large supply of low priced, medium, and fine Alpaccas. Also, striped and figd do., which will be sold by the piece or yard at a very small advance on cost, at W. R. MURPHY'S,
jn 27 late Murphy & Bro.

Musquito Bars.

JUST RECEIVED, a supply of material for Musquito Bars, 2 yards wide, at [jn27] W. R. MURPHY'S.

Clay Handkerchiefs.

AN assortment, of various styles, including some of a superior quality, with a correct likeness of Mr Clay, suitable for framing, just opened at the Dry Goods house of W. R. MURPHY,
jn 27 north east corner of 4th and Market sts.

W. R. MURPHY,

NORTH-EAST CORNER OF FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS,

HAS just received his THIRD SUPPLY of Dry Goods for the season, and can now offer to purchasers a very full stock, at a time when the assortment of stores generally is very much broken. He particularly invites attention to his stock of

Cloths, of every variety of quality; Cassimeres and Satinetts, Black Satin and other Vesting; Silk Pocket Handkerchiefs, a splendid assortment; Black Satin Neck Stocks; Ripka's Summer Stuffs, etc., etc.

And for the Ladies—Alpaccas, a large stock, plain and figured. Figured Lukettas, Bombazines, black and fancy colors; new style Brocade and Chenie Ginghams; new style rich Prints, new style wide jaw 12½ new style plaid do. for 12½; Scotch Mulls, Jackanets, Blondes, Wire Nets, Laces and Edgings, a large supply, including some entire new styles; Caps for Bonnets, etc., etc.

All will be sold, wholesale or retail, *very low*, on the Cash principle. jn 23

NEW CABINET AND CHAIR WAREROOM.

JOSEPH W. LOWRIE,

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has opened a Wareroom in SECOND STREET,

BETWEEN WOOD AND SMITHFIELD STREETS,

Directly opposite Mr. Samuel Church's warehouse, where he would invite them to call if they want good furniture at a fair price, as he has provided himself with the best of workmen and materials, and transacts business upon the principle of "small profits and quick returns." All orders left at the wareroom, either by day or night, will be attended to on the shortest possible notice. may 2—d&wly

LAND SURVEYING AND CIVIL ENGINEERING.

THE undersigned intending to pursue permanently the business of Surveying and Civil Engineering, offers his services to the public.

Having had a very extensive practice with Mr. Z. W. Remington in this vicinity, he feels warranted in saying that his experience and practical knowledge will be advantageous to those who may employ him. Persons interested in real estate will find at his office plans of the City, City District, "Reserve Tract opposite Pittsburgh," "Manor of Fittsburgh," Birmingham, Lawrenceville, and of Lots and Farms extending several miles around Pittsburgh. R. E. McGOWIN,
Office Penn st, a few doors above Hand st., Pittsburgh

REFERENCES:

Richard Biddle, Esq.,	Jas. S. Craft, Esq.,
Wilson McCandless, "	Hon. Harmar Denny,
John Anderson,	Chas. S. Bradford, Esq.
William Arthurs,	O. Metcalf, Esq
R. S. Cassat,	
P. Mulvany.	

NOTICE.

☞Those of my friends and the public, who may wish to have recourse to any of my papers, draughts, or plans, will hereafter find them in the office of Mr. R. E. McGOWIN, whom I respectfully recommend as one in whose professional abilities and integrity they may depend.

Z. W. REMINGTON.

March 7, 1844.—d&wly.

ON HAND AND FOR SALE

A LARGE assortment of French Burr and Laurel Hill Mill-stones and Bolting-cloths of all numbers at reduced prices. Also, mill gearing of the most improved kinds, and all kinds of mill furnishing made to order at NO. 244 LIBERTY STREET, near the canal. W. W. WALLACE.
april 5—d&w

PLOUGHS! PLOUGHS!

SIXTEEN Ploughs, various kinds and numbers, on hand and for sale at 25 per cent less than regular prices to close an administrator's account.

W. W. WALLACE,
april 5—d&w No. 244 Liberty street.

NEW LEATHER STORE,
No. 101 WOOD STREET
[our doors above Diamond alley, Pittsburgh.
RICHARD BARD,

INTENDS keeping constantly on hand, a full assortment of Baltimore and New York Spanish Sole Leather Slaughter do. Philadelphia and other Eastern Calf Skins, Upper Leather, Skirting Harness, Bridle, Seatings, Morocoo, Linings, Bindings, Shoe Findings, &c., &c., &c. All of which will be sold at the very lowest prices for Cash.

N. B. The highest prices given for Leather in the rough. March 5, 1844—d&wtf.

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE FARM situate at Letart Falls, Meigs county, Ohio, containing 53 acres,